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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

TEACHERS, PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Training the Parents: Task Facing Educators

A Matter of 'Word of Honor' and Its Meaning

Should the Teacher Be Criticized in Public?

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Fred Holling, Assistant Editor

Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Training the Parents: Task Facing Educators

CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY. (By Vladimir Mikhailov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 12, pp. 2-3. Complete text:) I.—Two boys, ten and 13 years old, sat at the desk which the prosecuting attorney usually occupies in the Artyomovsky Borough People's Court in the city of Shakhty.

The elder of the two, Valery, hung his clipped head and kept his hands folded in his lap as he listened to the proceedings. His expression was calm at the times when he glanced up and saw his father sitting stern and stiff before the judge and his mother nervously scribbling on a scrap of paper, but he quickly lowered his eyes and stared at his folded hands again. Borya behaved differently. He continually squirmed in his chair. His whole face was drawn, his neck taut. Now and again a smile would appear on his thin features and vanish.

Valery and Borya had been in this large, light courtroom only a few minutes. They had not heard their father and mother tell the court about their long married life, about the children, about the differences and resentments that had led them to decide on a divorce. The children had not witnessed the court's careful, determined efforts to reconcile husband and wife and keep the family together. But the husband, Georgy Alexandrovich Nikitin, a worker in a mine repair shop, and the wife, Alexandra Nikolayevna Nikitina, a nurse, felt that a solution was out of the question, "things had gone too far." Each of the parents pleaded passionately with the court for sole custody of the children.

The court faced the complicated task of deciding this question, and this had brought Valery and Borya here. By accident they found themselves behind the desk of the public prosecutor, which is customarily vacant during a divorce hearing.

It was neither the judge nor the assessors [lay judges] who questioned Valery and Borya, but teacher Nina Alexandrovna Yakovleva. She knew the children well and it was felt that it would be easier for them to answer if she asked the questions. But that was an illusion.

"Valery, did your papa ever offend you?"

"No."

"And your mama?"

"No."

Valery stood staring at the floor, feeling sad and ill at ease. Nina Alexandrovna did not know how to continue the questioning, what to ask.

"And do you love your papa?"

"Yes."

"And mama?"

"Yes."

Again a pause.

"Who looks after you most, papa or mama?"

"Both of them," Valery replied promptly and firmly.

The teacher was unable to carry on in this vein. Frowning, she came to the point:

"With whom do you want to live? With papa or mama?"

Valery was silent. He was silent for a long time. Judge Olga Ivanovna Grebneva perceived the struggle going on within the child and tried to end the interrogation of the children as quickly as possible, to let them go off to school.

Afterwards Judge Grebneva told me: "In the third grade of public school they surely would not be given such problems. It's beyond the powers of a ten-year-old. Yet, as you see, we are sometimes obliged to pose such questions. Jurists maintain that it is possible for ten-year-olds to take part in divorce trials. But jurists are not teachers; they look at only one aspect of the matter, the legal aspect. Personally, I am just plain sorry for the child, humanly sorry, as a woman; the child's soul is injured. Why should not educators oppose such a practice? Or is this not their 'sphere?'"

II.—Witness Ivan Porfiryevich Shcherbak, a brigade leader in the same shops where Nikitin worked, was called in from the corridor. A broad-shouldered, husky fellow, he approached the witness stand and, without waiting to be questioned, declared forcefully and with conviction:

"I want them to go on living together. They have children."

Almost every witness expressed the same thought in one way or another. The judge asked each of them: "Is there any quarrel or hostility between you and the Nikitin couple?" And they replied: "No, we are friends," or "We work together," or simply "We are neighbors." Did they know that not all had been going smoothly in the Nikitin household? Yes, they knew it and had known for some time, even when the ill feeling was in its early stages. Didn't the witnesses—fellow-workers and neighbors—try in comradely and neighborly fashion to talk over the whole thing with Georgy Alexandrovich and Alexandra Nikolayevna? No, they never talked about it. Why not? Well, it's not an easy matter to interfere in situations like this. A family affair, you know. But now, in the court, they were happy that an occasion had arisen to tell the Nikitins their opinion: You can't disregard the children's interests.

For some reason or other, there was just no thought given to why "an occasion had not arisen" a year or two earlier, say, when the discord was just beginning and it would have been easy to stop it. Can there be any doubt that the situation would have been quite different had the group in which the Nikitins then worked given attentive, concerned, thoughtful help to their comrades to determine what had gone wrong?

But apparently the officials of community organizations likewise felt it was "injudicious" to interfere in the Nikitins' private life. Here (in such a large enterprise of the district as the Artyom mine) for some reason or other no effort was made to evince an interest in the family upbringing of children. And consequently a profound mistake had gained currency, to wit: that public opinion must confine itself solely to influencing a man's public life and dare not cross the family threshold: "It's a family affair."

In a letter to the editors P. Melnikov of Blagoveshchensk-on-Amur writes: "The upbringing of the younger generation is not a private, but rather our public concern. Parents must rear the children, but public organizations, teachers and the press, must instruct parents in the ways of communist upbringing. Yet it is still a rare occurrence for enterprises to arrange lectures for parents, while not always is the great force of Bolshevist criticism used upon parents who rear their children poorly. If you work poorly you are constantly reminded of it, but if you ruin your children you are rarely called to task. In my opinion this is not as it should be."

In the land of the Soviets a vast wealth of experience has been accumulated in applying the principle that "children's upbringing is our public concern." But in Blagoveshchensk or in Shakhty do they know that questions of family upbringing of children are discussed at the open Party meetings of factories such as the Moscow Stankolit Plant and negligent parents are brought under the fire of criticism, as well as people thoughtlessly breaking up the family; that at one Kuibyshev factory the workers initiated a lecture series for parents, that Tbilisi, Gori, Kutaisi and other Georgian cities have universities for parents?

No, they do not know these things! Even such a magazine as Rabotnitsa [Working Woman]—which by its nature should and does deal more than other general-circulation magazines with matters of upbringing—only once in the course of 1951 informed its readers of conferences for parents. How did it inform them? A superficial article by I. Pechernikova, a Master of Pedagogical Sciences, touched lightly on a large number of educational problems, treating none of them profoundly. The report failed to be instructive, which is what the readers looked for.

Is not the paucity of propaganda on the upbringing of children one reason, at least, why Ivan Shcherbak failed to speak up before the Nikitin affair reached the court stage?

III.—On the day after the trial I had a talk with Nina Alexandrovna Yakovleva in the spacious, cheerful teachers' room of the school. Nina Alexandrovna has been Valery Nikitin's teacher for five years. This young but experienced teacher is one of the best in Public School No. 30.

"It was no secret to me what was happening in the Nikitin family," Nina Alexandrovna related. "Generally speaking, nothing happens in a family that does not show in the children's mood and behavior. An attentive teacher can always notice the first sign that something is wrong. Valery often cried in school, he was sullen and downcast. I questioned him and knew of the quarrels between his mother and father. Well, I used to meet the parents, but at school. Go to their home? Talk about what was really important? They would have thrown me out if I broached the subject. Would you believe that I, a teacher, doubted that I had the right to interfere!"

"We should have called the attention of community organizations to this family and have acted together with them," Ionna Petrovna Naidenko, the school superintendent of teachers, declared as she entered the discussion. "Indeed, as early as January of last year we adopted this decision at a staff meeting: 'Establish contact with public organizations of enterprises.'"

At that moment a 15-year-old boy entered the room.

"I need my records," he declared sullenly.

"Well, Yura, when are you leaving?" asked Ionna Petrovna.

"Tomorrow."

"Well, that's that. Get your records from the secretary and try to behave differently in your new situation. I'm sure you understand."

Yura Balabanov is the son of the chief mechanic of the Artyom mine. His father was the sort of parent who loves to say: "I have my mine, the production plan has to take precedence over everything else. I have no time to bother with looking after the children." Yura was a poor and frequently undisciplined student, and once a month the father had "to look after" his son. At such times he resorted to the most severe "educational" measures.

Some time ago the members of the parents' committee discussed the whole matter with the secretary of the district Party committee, who found weighty arguments to prove to the chief mechanic of the mine, Communist Balabanov, the harmful effect of sacrificing family to production. Yura's father thereupon began to visit the school, took an interest in his son, and the child soon made great progress in his studies and was beginning to be drawn into the group life. But this lasted only a short time. Evidently the talk with the secretary of the district Party committee was quickly forgotten and everything went on again as before.

Recently Yura committed a very serious misdemeanor. And his father decided to send him to live in another city.

What did the school do about it? The school, which had once tried to influence the father, gave up the half-won struggle. When I afterwards told Viktor Ignatyevich Tokaryov, Party organizer for the Central Party Committee at the Artyom mine, about the family problems of the chief mechanic, it was apparent that this was the first time he had heard about it and that the school had never brought it to the attention of the mine's public organizations.

"You know that there are geometry problems which cannot be solved if you're looking for the solution within the figure. But all you have to do is to extend a line beyond the figure and the solution is assured. I feel that our schools at times cannot be successful because they work in isolation, tied up within themselves. Why even Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said that you can't divorce the school from life."

These words of the Party organizer accurately revealed the reason for many shortcomings. The young, creatively minded teachers' group firmly believes that success in education is impossible without intimate and harmonious cooperation between school and parents; the teachers sometimes lead discussions at the mines and factories. But this is done rarely, irregularly, and not upon the school's initiative.

"Don't think that I want to justify our shortcomings," Ionna Petrovna said, "but we don't have an easy task. It's very difficult. In this field we work without the slightest orientation, without a rudder, without a sail. The 'Statute on the Parents' Committee'* is the sole guiding document with which we have been 'fitted out' by the Ministry of Education. And when the representatives of the city of province departments of public education visit our school they are interested in the percentage of those with passing grades, in examinations, but I don't know of one instance when inspectors evinced an interest in working with parents, in contacting enterprises and in educating the parents."

Life demands that educational institutions turn out not merely teachers but also propagandists of the art of bringing up children, advisers on upbringing in the family. And what the school gets are institute graduates who have not been trained for this important and difficult task.

On the teaching superintendent's desk I saw typewritten lists of recently published articles on family upbringing. It must be said there were few of these. Grain by grain, the school painstakingly gathers up everything that might help the group to understand complex problems and the teachers to prepare lectures for parents.

Ionna Petrovna showed me a few of these lectures. I was amazed by the monotony of pedestrian quotations, widely known examples and almost complete absence of profound ideas and vital facts which could move, captivate and instruct parents. But then I recalled the article in Rabotnitsa by the Master of Pedagogical Sciences, and I began to understand the kind of material the authors of these lectures were using for their model.

IV.—I don't know if Alexandra Nikolayevna Nikitina is acquainted with Avdotya Tikhonovna Bortnikova. Avdotya Tikhonovna also has two children. Her husband also was a front line fighter in the great patriotic war. And there was a moment in her life when she was faced with the necessity of choosing between her heartfelt desires and the interests of her children. Avdotya Tikhonovna decided that the family's interests were the principal and decisive ones, and once and for all broke with everything that ran counter to these interests; and the logic of the path that she had correctly pursued resulted in unmitigated happiness for her and heightened her feeling of self-respect. In an almost similar situation Alexandra Nikolayevna took another course of action. Her husband was correct in telling the court that she "does not understand the meaning of family life." And thus I conclude that she was unacquainted with Avdotya Bortnikova, the heroine of G. Nikolayeva's novel "The Harvest."

It is widely known that the inspiring, innovating labor of Umar Mahomet in V. Azhayev's novel has found many disciples in real life. It is possible with some degree of accuracy to tell in what parts of the country there have been imitators of the innovations of Khakass reclamation workers depicted in A. Kozhevnikov's book "Life-Giving Water." Of course it is much more difficult to ascertain precisely how many people were kept from making a misstep by the example of Avdotya Bortnikova, how many families this fictional example preserved, how many persons awoke to the meaning of family life through reading about her. But it is beyond question that the educational effect of correct handling of a serious family conflict in a book is as great as the educational effect of the problems of work described in V. Azhayev's and A. Kozhevnikov's books.

In a letter to the editors P. Protopopov writes from Penza: "I am a baker, 51 years old. I have four children. For a number of years I have quarreled with my wife who, in my opinion, is ruining the children. Suffice it to say that she cannot look on calmly if I tell my 15-year-old son: 'Fetch me two pails of water.' Immediately she begins to rant and rage that I do not love the children, that the neighbors' children don't go after water, etc. All this goes on in the presence of the children. For many years I have tried to school my wife to read books from which she might gather the knowledge required for bringing up the children. But she doesn't understand this."

The middle-aged Penza baker sees books as a force capable of teaching his wife how to bring up children properly. He is undoubtedly right. The pages of our books present many educational ideas convincingly and graphically.

People cannot learn the difficult art of raising children only through abstract formulas. For example, to say that "one must be able to draw children into socially useful effort" or that "the parents (of the child) must vigilantly watch the influence his closest comrades are exerting on forming his will," as does Prof. K. Kornilov in his article "Training the Will"—all this does not essentially help the Protopopov family and thousands of others. The most important thing to know is <u>how</u> to accomplish this.

* [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 47, pp. 3-4.]

It is not by chance that the outstanding Russian educator K. Ushinsky was an author; it is not by chance that the ideas of Anton Semyonovich Makarenko* on raising children took the form of the books "A Pedagogical Poem" and "Book for Parents." It is of course ridiculous to demand that education be transformed into literature and its theoreticians into authors. But pedagogical theory could derive priceless material by drawing on the treasure house of literature, and propaganda on upbringing could rise to a higher level by utilizing the universal familiarity with literary examples and the strength of their artistic persuasion.

This is possible! But try to find theoretical research based on educational analysis of literature. The pedagogical press for some reason or other pretends that it is unaware there are literary works which deal with serious problems of child upbringing. Even on notable occasions—on the awarding of Stalin Prizes for instance—when reviews of several "adult" books appear in the pages [of the pedagogical press], the reviews never pertain to education.

Uchitelskaya gazeta carried a review of "The Harvest" which did not even mention the family and the fate of Avdotya Bortnikova.

V.—Although the Nikitin boys sat behind the public prosecutor's table, they uttered no speeches of accusation. Yet, honestly speaking, there was somebody and something to accuse.

When the pedagogue-theoretician was asked: "Tell us, are there lazy children?" she replied: "Yes, sometimes."

"And should there be lazy children?"

"No, there shouldn't be lazy children."

"In that case, help us out. Tell us how to change matters."

"I can only tell you what Pestalozzi said about lazy children in the 19th century. I also know what other educators of the past have said."

This "conversation with a theoretician" is not the fantasy of an ill-disposed critic, not the hyperbole of someone who is poorly conversant with the situation in education. This "conversation" was quoted recently by the President of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Russian Republic Minister of Education Comrade N. A. Kairov.

Today's collective farmer, cultivating his crops, cannot imagine how he could do without the great discoveries of Michurin agrobiology. Today's worker building a machine is in close contact with theoreticians who visit him at the shop, at the factory, and invite him to scientific discussions at their institutes. All branches of Soviet science are continually and constantly striving to give full and timely satisfaction to the needs of life and practice.

The science of education does not have the right to lag behind these demands. It must manifest creative activity. Millions of people are waiting for a complete and comprehensive theory of family upbringing of children, the treatment of a number of vitally important problems of method. Education of the public in matters of upbringing is one of the most important tasks of the science of education.

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 37, pp. 3-18.

PARENT-TEACHER GROUP IN ACTION

CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE FAMILY. (By I. Sadovsky. Uchitelskaya gazeta, Feb. 23, p. 3. Complete text:) Grozny—A parents' meeting at Grozny Girls' Secondary School No. 7 noted that mastering educational principles is essential to mothers and fathers in bringing up children properly. The school principal, Comrade Lebedeva, told the meeting about the works of A. S. Makarenko, and the parents asked assistance in studying them. Thus was born the idea of establishing a parents' lecture series at the school.

The first lecture, given by Teacher Orlova, dealt with "Character Training of the Child in Family and School." Comrade Orlova aroused great interest in teaching problems and an aktiv was formed of the parents' committee. This aktiv studies the school's work.

Once the principal was warned by class leaders that some students from Children's Homes [Orphanages] Nos. 3 and 6 were not keeping up with their homework assignments. The committee charged aktiv members Comrades Yelkina, Simukhina, Korniyenko and Mikhailovskaya with checking on the conditions in which these students lived and any hindrance to their progress in studies. At the next meeting of the parents' committee Comrade Yelkina reported that the staff of Children's Home No. 6 did not see to it that the students did their homework, did not look at the children's exercise books and paid no attention to their appearance. Members of the children's home staff were invited to a parents' committee meeting and their shortcomings were pointed out to them. Together with the committee they decided on how to go about remedying matters.

Lyubov Nikolayevna Butorina was recently re-elected chairman of the parents' committee. Her constant activity is an example of cooperation between parents and teachers. Comrade Butorina devotes all her leisure time to the school. One can find her in the cloakroom when bustle and disorder has to be straightened out there, in the school cafeteria if provisions have not been delivered on time, or in the teachers' room talking with the staff.

It would seem that machinist Shevchenko has no need to visit the school—his daughter, in the fifth grade, is a good student—but he is concerned not merely over his own daughter's progress; he is head of the educational group of the parents' committee. He comes to the school almost daily to do his modest but important work. Other members of the parents' committee—Comrade Mikhailovskaya, mother of four; Comrade Yelkina, who has three children; Comrade Bitsulya and others—visit the school daily, making the round of classes and following the students' progress and deportment. They talk with parents who have been summoned to the school to discuss their children's problems, and often visit the homes of students.

A "Parent's Day" is held on the 20th of each month at the school. On this day all the teachers meet with the parents and discuss the school's work; the parents in turn talk over problems of the children's home training.

The students of School No. 7 are successfully concluding the second quarter of the school year as a result of the cooperative efforts of parents and teachers.

A Matter of 'Word of Honor' and Its Meaning

Concerning Matters of Ethics—Readers' Letters to Writers: ISN'T PETYA RIGHT?—A Letter to L. Panteleyev. (By Ye. Polyakov, Saratov Teachers' Training Institute. Literaturnaya gazeta, Nov. 24, 1951, p. 2. Complete text:) Once I happened to be present at a reading lesson in the third grade of Yelenovka Elementary School. The teacher had given the children as their reading assignment L. Panteleyev's story "Word of Honor," which appears in the reader "Our Mother Tongue." This is the story of a boy who gave his comrades his word of honor that he would stand guard [in a game] until they relieved him. He waited and waited for the others to return, but they did not come; they had fooled him. The boy cried, but he went on waiting at his "post," "heroically keeping" his word of honor.

The teacher tried to open a discussion with the children about the story. The children were silent. Then the teacher asked one of the pupils directly: "Well, what about it, was the boy right in remaining at his post? Petya, how would you have acted in his place?"

A little boy rose at his desk:

"Of course I wouldn't have waited."

The teacher was horrified. "What? You would have broken your word of honor? Your own word?"

Petya was not easily embarrassed.

"You know they were only making fun of that boy, Anna Andreyevna," he told his teacher heatedly. "He was just a little boy and foolish. He believed them. That's why he stayed and waited. Why should I stay and wait for boys who want to fool me?"

I think Petya was nearer the truth than the teacher and the writer. It seems to me that the story presents "the question of word of honor" altogether wrongly and substitutes this false presentation of the matter for the genuinely serious question of youth's sense of honor and the inculcation of this feeling.

When third-grader Petya gives his Young Pioneer troop his "Pioneer's word" to win a mark of five [excellent], he keeps his word. When some day Petya grows up to be a member of the Young Communist League and pledges "the word of a Young Communist" before the whole shop to overfulfill his work quota, he will also keep his word. But he will certainly never become like Shchedrin's "self-sacrificing hare," who, to keep his word, returned to the wolf to be eaten. The "hare's logic" is not the Soviet man's idea of honor.

Every act, even if the act be performed by a very young citizen of our country, is measured by how it corresponds to the interests of the group, the people. There is not an "absolute" ethic, an ethic above classes; and "the honesty of the righteous" differs in principle from the honesty and honor of the Soviet man.

Of course the writer L. Panteleyev could not have forgotten this. How did it happen, then, that he confused these differing concepts in his story?

Concerning Matters of Ethics: ISN'T PETYA RIGHT?—A Reply to Reader Ye. Polyakov. (By L. Panteleyev. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 17, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Leningrad— ... First, it seems to me we should not cite Petya as an authority. For all my respect for children, for their direct, living voice, I do not think the opinion of a ten-year-old boy can serve as a decisive argument when such lofty and important matters are involved as problems of communist ethics. Petya is not teaching us, Comrade Polyakov, you and I are teaching him and training him. And it is quite wrong, I think, to deride Petya's teacher. What did she do wrong? Was she wrong in following the established study program for the lesson and in reading and discussing with the children a story (whether good or bad is another matter) printed in the reader?

But let us come back to Petya. Let us try to answer the question asked in the headline: Isn't Petya right?

It is hard to answer this question only because it is wrongly put.

Let me remind you of the discussion in the classroom.

The teacher asked: "Was the boy right in remaining at his post? Petya, how would you have acted in his place?" And Petya replied: "Of course I wouldn't have waited."

In other words, he answered only the second question and left the first unanswered. And this immediately confuses everything that Comrade Polyakov writes about.

Yes, when Petya speaks for himself he is speaking the truth. From the heights of his ten or 11 years the third-grade pupil naturally can look down, with the scorn of a man of the world, upon the seven-year-old child who, immersed in the spirit of play, remains at his post despite the fact that his "superiors" who placed him there have left long ago and have forgotten about him. Petya himself would not do this; he's not "a little, foolish boy." Probably neither you nor I, Comrade Polyakov, would do this. But does that mean that we cannot, even in memory and imagination, turn back to those distant days when play was our life, when the street, a courtyard, an old barrel alongside the fence, or a heap of firewood were the frontiers of our world and took the place of school or factory or polar explorers' camp or an ocean-going steamship?! It is in this world that the hero of my story, the little boy, lives and acts. He is playing, Comrade Polyakov!

You write of "hare's logic," of "confusion of concepts." There is no confusion of concepts. If my seven-year-old hero in the game keeps his word to his comrades, it is the same (or almost the same) as for Petya to keep his word to the class or Young Pioneer troop. As a matter of fact, if the whole class goes home and Petya, who has given his comrades his word of honor to do his lessons, remains in school, you wouldn't laugh at him, would you? Why then do you laugh at my young hero and harshly brand him "righteous," "self-sacrificing hare," etc.? Why, if you please, is he a hare? He is no hare; he is a sergeant, a Soviet soldier, assigned by the marshal to stand guard at the ammunition dump and obliged to stay at his post until relieved!

I have had occasion to be present at discussions of the story "Word of Honor" by audiences of children. Sometimes I encountered a boy or girl who, disagreeing with me, condemned the conduct of my hero from the very same overly sober point of view as your Petya's. But to most of the children the basic idea of the story was plain just the same: that he who is honest and stalwart in small things, even in play, will conduct himself meritoriously in an hour of trial.

Does this idea correspond to the interests of the Soviet people and the demands of communist ethic?

Yes, I am firmly convinced it does, since bringing up honest, stalwart, courageous and disciplined citizens meets and cannot but meet the highest interests of our society. ...

[The author goes on to complain that his story was carelessly edited and cut in the version published in the third-grade reader.]

A Feuilleton About Parental Concern

(Feuilleton)—PARENTAL CONCERN. (By N. Doroshevich. Trud, Feb. 10, p. 2. Complete text:) In the morning little Svetlana put her books, her notebooks and her lunch, which was wrapped in a white napkin, in her schoolbag and set off for school. She walked along the street, swinging the bag with a carefree air and watching the sparrows hopping in the snow.

Coming toward Svetlana on the sidewalk was a sturdily built, freshly shaved man—Nikolai Georgiyevich Yurasov. His attentive glance came to rest on the small girl and in Nikolai Georgiyevich's eyes there was an expression of displeasure.

The fact was that Svetlana had been living for some years with a family not her own. This would have been natural had the girl been orphaned, but Nikolai Georgiyevich knew for a fact that Svetlana had a mother.

The fate of an abandoned child could not but disturb any Soviet person. Least of all could Yurasov—as Secretary of the October Borough Soviet Executive Committee in Rostov-on-Don—overlook such a fact. A lawyer by training and formerly a public prosecutor, he well knew Soviet laws, the demands of Soviet social norms and the standards of communist ethics.

Nikolai Georgiyevich decided to take a hand in Svetlana's fate.

As the first step he sent the chairman of the trade union local of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant a letter in which he told in detail of the fact—shocking, he felt—that "a working woman of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant, Alexandra Vasilyevna Kozlova, has abandoned her child."

But for some reason the chairman of the trade union local did not answer the letter.

Then Yurasov turned to the editor of Trud. Censuring the union local's indifference, he asked that pressure be exerted on Mrs. Kozlova to make her take back the child. At the same time he began to busy himself with having the girl taken away from her guardian and sent to a children's home [orphanage].

An investigation was begun on the basis of Yurasov's letters and statements.

Representatives of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant community organizations visited Svetlana's mother. Two children, a boy and a girl, rose from their seats to make place for these unexpected guests.

"Things haven't worked out well for me," Alexandra Vasilyevna began her cheerless story. "I have waited for my husband since the war and have brought up the children, but he hasn't returned."

"Was he killed?"

"No. He's alive and well. But he hasn't come back to the family. Well, it wasn't easy, you understand, for me to begin life all over again with three children on my hands. While they were small I was occupied with household duties and did not acquire training in a trade. When I came to Chelyabinsk I brought the two older children, Nina and Zhenya, with me. Svetlana was still quite young. I decided to leave her in Rostov until I had settled down."

Meanwhile Comrades Lyutova and Segeda, inspectors of the Rostov City Department of Public Education, acting on Nikolai Georgiyevich's letters, arrived at the apartment of Svetlana's guardian, Mrs. Cherednikova.

"Come in, comrades," said she, "but, please, let's not discuss this matter in the child's presence."

When Svetlana had left, the inspectors asked Cherednikova how the girl had fared and how she had been brought up since the parting with her mother.

"When her mother left, Svetlana stayed at the six-day nursery. At first, as I had promised, I kept her at my home each seventh day. Then I became used to it and kept her all the time. The girl is good, affectionate and diligent. She loves me, too, I think. You know how much trouble there is with a child. Without love, cares are a burden. With love they are a joy."

The Soviet woman Cherednikova, who had become used to Svetlana, feared most of all that the department of public education representatives might raise the question of putting the girl in a children's home. However, the child welfare inspectors did not even consider this. It was clear to them: Svetlana was faring well. She was making progress in school and was studying music.

Thus the numerous letters and statements by Nikolai Georgiyevich Yurasov played a healthy role in Svetlana's fate. Now, in addition to the two Soviet women—the mother and the guardian—the Rostov City Department of Public Education will also keep an eye on her upbringing.

But Yurasov is not satisfied with this outcome. Recently he sent still another letter, filled with indignation, to Trud, in which he continued to insist that Svetlana be sent back from Rostov to Chelyabinsk.

The question arises: Why such insistence? Why is Yurasov striving so persistently to have the girl moved from the one city to the other?

Here is why.

Nikolai Georgiyevich Yurasov is a well-known person in Rostov. Everyone regards him as a comrade of high authority. Now that the community's attention has been attracted to the "abandoned" girl through his initiative, such praise of Nikolai Georgiyevich as this should be circulating in the city:

"A fine fellow, thoughtful, considerate! See how he loves children! He wrote, went to a good deal of trouble, got action for Svetlana not only in Rostov, but also in Chelyabinsk and Moscow. A father himself could hardly have done more for a daughter!"

But it turns out that Rostov citizens hold quite a different view of Yurasov. They consider that Nikolai Georgiyevich, instead of scribbling intrigues, can and should busy himself with Svetlana's upbringing. More: they charge that Yurasov's conduct is compatible with neither Soviet ethics nor Soviet laws.

And the people of Rostov are right! For in all his complaints and statements Nikolai Georgiyevich Yurasov omitted one fact: namely, that he, Yurasov, is the father of Svetlana, Nina and Zhenya, the father who deserted his children.

Should the Teacher Be Criticized in Public?

CONCERNING A WRONG 'STANDPOINT.' (Uchitelskaya gazeta, April 2, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Here are several letters to the editor. Let us share them with our readers.

A teacher in the village of Sheragul, Tulun District, Irkutsk Province, writes:

"Are the editors of local newspapers right in criticizing the work of teachers? It seems to me that it is better to transfer such teachers to other districts or to remove them, since student mistrust of these teachers is created, causing further deterioration in study and deportment."

Accompanying this letter is an editorial from the district newspaper Znamya Lenina [Lenin's Banner], criticizing a teacher who does not continue her studies in order to improve her work.

The superintendent of teachers in Kalinovskaya Secondary School, Grozny Province, and the chairman of the school's trade union committee write:

"The district newspaper Leninsky put [Leninist Path] published a report headed "Against Lack of Discipline Among Teachers," dealing with Naursk Secondary School. Opinion among the teachers is divided. Some feel the article is right.

Others think it should never have been published, since this undermines the authority of the teachers criticized—that criticism should not come by way of a newspaper but in their own teachers' group and at school meetings, without reaching the pages of the newspapers except those of Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Newspaper]. The undersigned agree with the first of these two standpoints."

Accompanying the letter is a report from Leninsky put which presents a convincing criticism of two teachers of the Naursk school for gross violation of working discipline.

The chairman of the Nikolayevka City Committee of the Ukraine Trade Union of Primary and Secondary School Employees writes:

"***It seems to me that, even if he deserves it, a teacher should not be criticized in the local newspaper; otherwise he may become the subject of comment among parents and students. The union's city committee finds it difficult, however, to tell teachers what the proper thing is in such a case."

Let us add here a brief account of how an inspector of the Tambov City Department of Public Education, Comrade Odintsov, published an article in Tambovskaya pravda [Tambov Truth], and what followed. This article was called "For Deep and Lasting Knowledge" and the inspector, among other things, criticized teachers who, he felt, were not trying hard enough to improve the quality of instruction. He named seven teachers of the city's schools. The next thing that happened was that Comrade Chauzov, head of the Tambov Province Department of Public Education, forwarded to the newspaper a letter signed "Parents, Many of Us." The "Parents" objected to Comrade Odintsov's article not on a concrete basis but on general considerations of "principle;" they declared that criticism in the press undermines respect for teachers. "In sending this letter to the paper and asking its views, Comrade Chauzov evidently was in agreement with the writers of the letter," stated a Tambovskaya pravda editorial article March 7. "This assumption was fully corroborated, inasmuch as Comrade Chauzov, in subsequent talks with members of our staff, stated outright that to criticize teachers in Tambovskaya pravda is 'antieducational.'"

Tambovskaya pravda sharply criticized supporters of this viewpoint.

Thus we see that some schools and some comrades take a special "standpoint" on the question of criticizing teachers' work in the press. These comrades believe that such criticism undermines the teacher's authority. ...

This "standpoint" is unsound and wrong. It is directed against publicizing community criticism, against "washing dirty linen in public" and at settling everything in the family circle, so to speak. ...

The strength of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism lies in publicity. District and province newspapers describe the work of leading persons in all kinds of occupations and at the same time act as a responsible forum for public criticism of shortcomings, criticism which they voice in order to improve our common efforts and to help our cadres, including, of course, teachers. ...

Consequently, the comrades who wish to "shield" our teaching profession from the fire of public criticism are mistaken, are in error, are not right.

Further, as we see it, the comrades base their "stand" on the fact that newspaper criticism of shortcomings and mistakes in a teacher's work might become known to the students' parents and the students themselves and thereby undermine the teacher's authority. Here is what needs to be said about such reasoning. These comrades base their fight for maintenance of the teacher's authority and salvation of his pride on clearly false premises. At first glance it would seem that these people are concerned for the interests of the teacher's students and want to prevent a class which has discovered shortcomings in a teacher's work from losing respect for him and weakening its own progress, discipline, etc. But the comrades who suggest that teachers not be criticized publicly in the press are in fact trying, consciously or unconsciously, to cover up instances of poor, careless work, to hide shortcomings and mistakes in the work of some teachers. In other words, this actually would be a poor service to the pupils themselves, the very pupils of that teacher; and not only to the pupils but above all to the teacher himself. ...

He who is genuinely concerned in Bolshevist manner for the authority of a worker or official—in this case, the teacher—should not follow the path of "excusing" him from criticism in the local press.

Genuine concern for the teacher's authority demands that cadres be trained in the spirit of respect for criticism. One must always remember the enormous responsibility inherent in the work of the teacher, mentor of our children and young people. Scores of perceptive and impressionable children look to the teacher, who must be a model and set an example for them in everything, and certainly an example of the proper attitude to criticism and self-criticism, which all Soviet people use extensively to improve their work.

At the same time, one must consider another aspect of this important question.

Whether presenting newspaper reports of a person's exemplary work or pointing out his shortcomings and mistakes, one must certainly study the matter deeply and give reasons. One must cite convincing facts and instances—in a word, prove the point so that the reader may derive benefit and guidance for his own work. This is all the more necessary in dealing with the various aspects of such delicate and complex work as that of the teacher. And it is fitting to return to the article in Tambovskaya pravda in this connection.

How does the Tambov City Public Education Inspector describe the work of outstanding teachers in his article? He does it quite simply: he mentions that many of the city's teachers work well and then he lists a few names, with the schools where they work. Then comes his conclusion: "Their successful work is the result of high skill, constant raising of their ideological-political level and thoughtful and careful work." The author of the article took but one paragraph for all this, evidently thinking that in this way he had said enough to acquaint the newspaper's readers with the fine work of some teachers.

In the next paragraph the author met the problem of criticizing shortcomings in precisely the same way. Here he lists the names of seven teachers. The paragraph concludes with the following sentence: "Certain of these teachers do not realize the full importance of their position and do not wish to reorganize their work in the required spirit." Surely everyone would agree that this is entirely too little to show the teachers themselves and all the newspaper's readers the substance of teachers' mistakes and shortcomings and how they should be corrected.

This is where the public education inspector's article surely can evoke the reader's dissatisfaction.

One more remark about the second article in Tambovskaya pravda, "On Criticism and the Teacher." This article, which, as we noted previously, in the main gave a correct answer to the problem, contains a statement with which it is quite impossible to agree. We have in mind the place in the article where the editor calls on the province Soviet executive committee and city and district Party committees "to help the thousands of teachers in our province to overcome the alien, anti-Party viewpoint that newspaper criticism of shortcomings and mistakes in teachers' work is antieducational." It would appear that all the thousands of teachers in Tambov Province take an incorrect stand on criticism and self-criticism. This, of course, is untrue. The erroneous viewpoint in regard to newspaper criticism of the work of teachers is confined to individual teachers in individual schools. The error of their stand must be explained to them. ...

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

IN U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 21, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—A regular session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission was held March 19. At the beginning of the session the chairman of the commission, Canadian delegate Johnson, gave the floor to U.S. representative Cohen for belated replies to questions put by U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik to the American delegation at the March 14 session of the commission: Is the U.S. government agreed to the prohibition of atomic weapons and a reduction of armaments and armed forces? Is it agreed to begin the U.N. Disarmament Commission's work with the adoption of a decision on the prohibition of atomic weapons and a substantial reduction of armaments and armed forces? Is it agreed that the commission should examine and condemn the criminal actions of the American armed forces employing bacteriological methods of warfare in Korea and in China?

As is well known, Cohen tried to reply to these questions of the Soviet representative at the March 14 session of the commission and again at a March 15 press conference. However, he was unable to give an intelligent reply to any of the questions put by the Soviet representative.

On March 19 Cohen made slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, trying thereby to evade direct replies to the Soviet delegate's questions and to distract the attention of the commission and the world public from the aggressive policy of the American government, which is opposing the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and a reduction of armaments and armed forces.

U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik administered a rebuff to the American representative's slanderous attacks. Malik said that for the third time the American delegate is having to reply to the questions put to him by the Soviet delegation and that he can in no way give an intelligent reply to them. The more replies he gives to these questions the more nebulous the reply becomes, especially in his March 19 speech. He has decided to befog the substance of his replies with slander against the Soviet Union; this has become a habit with the American delegation. In order to camouflage the U.S. government's unwillingness to reduce armaments and ban atomic weapons, the American delegates in the U.N., from the very beginning of the discussion on the question of reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons, have resorted to slanderous statements against the Soviet Union.

Malik continued: Cohen has done the same thing now [March 19]. However, from his March 19 reply it is perfectly clear to everyone that, as before, the U.S.A. does not want to reduce armaments. It is perfectly clear from Cohen's March 19 reply that the United States does not want to ban atomic weapons and that it intends to substitute a proposal to collect information on armaments for a solution of these questions. Thus, replies to our questions have been given. They are negative.

After this the Soviet representative made a statement criticizing the American "work plan" for the U.N. Disarmament Commission and expounded in detail the stand of the Soviet delegation which advocates the prohibition of atomic weapons and a reduction of armaments. Malik submitted for consideration a draft work plan for the Disarmament Commission and demanded that the commission examine the matter of the violation of the ban on bacteriological weapons and the bringing of the violators of the ban on bacteriological warfare to justice.

STATEMENT BY U.S.S.R. REPRESENTATIVE YA. A. MALIK AT SESSION OF U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 21, pp. 3-4. 4200 words. Condensed text:) The U.N. Disarmament Commission, instituted by the sixth session of the General Assembly, is getting down to work.

Two opposed positions on the question of the prohibition of atomic weapons and a reduction of armaments were presented at the General Assembly session: the U.S.S.R. position on the one hand and the position of the three powers—the U.S.A., Britain and France—on the other. ...

Two resolutions were submitted for the commission's consideration—one containing the Soviet proposals and the other containing the three-power proposals.

Consequently, the commission is faced with the question of what it must study and with what it must begin its work.

Is it to follow the path onto which the U.S. delegation is trying to draw it and to engage in a fruitless discussion on the question of collecting information on armaments while putting aside the question of reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons, or is it to start immediately with work which is really useful to the cause of peace—immediate consideration of the questions of prohibition of atomic weapons, reduction of armaments and submission by all states of complete official data on their armaments?

The success of this work, the usefulness and justifiability of the institution of the commission itself will depend to a considerable extent on what the commission is going to study and with what it will begin its work.

The American representative has submitted his plan of work to the commission. In this plan the entire essence of the matter is reduced to collection of information on armaments. In proposing this plan, the American representative stated that the language of the plan corresponds to the language of the resolution which the U.S.A., Britain and France introduced at the General Assembly. However, the only words heard clearly and distinctly in this "language" are those on collecting information on armaments. The question of reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons is by-passed in silence.

All this time the U.S.A. has invariably pursued one and the same aim: to obtain information on the armaments and armed forces of other states but to keep information on its own atomic weapons secret, preventing by any means the adoption of the Soviet proposals for prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments and armed forces. ...

This commission bears the title of Disarmament Commission, but the American plan in no way corresponds to this title and the tasks of disarmament or even of a reduction of armaments which this commission must study. ...

Complete information on armaments must, of course, be submitted to the commission at a specific time, namely when a decision has been reached on prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments. There can be no doubt that all countries will then consider it their natural duty to submit the information indicated to the commission, and then, of course, no one will be able to refuse to submit such information.

In view of what has been said, it must be perfectly clear that the commission must begin with the adoption of a decision on prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments instead of involving itself in a fruitless discussion on the question of submitting information on armaments.

However, it is clear from the American plan that the authors of this plan are bent precisely on involving the commission in a fruitless discussion on the question of collecting information on armaments and, by dragging out the discussion on the question of disclosure and verification of information, preventing discussion of the question of reduction of armaments, although the commission is called a Disarmament Commission. ...

The U.S.S.R. delegation considers it necessary for the commission, which bears the title of Disarmament Commission, to begin its work with consideration and adoption of decisions on prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments, beginning first with the reduction of the armaments of the five great powers. In accordance with this, the U.S.S.R. delegation, on the instructions of the Soviet government, submits the following work plan for the U.N. Disarmament Commission:

I. Prohibition of atomic weapons, reduction of armaments and submission of information on armaments.

1) Adoption of a decision on unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and all other types of weapons of mass destruction and on the establishment of strict international inspection of the implementation of this prohibition, keeping in mind that the prohibition of atomic weapons and international inspection will be put into effect simultaneously.

2) Adoption of a decision on reduction of armaments and armed forces:

a) the working out of concerted recommendations for a reduction by the five powers—the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., the Chinese

People's Republic, Britain and France—of their available armaments and armed forces by one-third in the course of a year;

b) adoption of a decision to convene a world conference for considering the question of a substantial reduction of armaments and armed forces and also of practical measures for prohibition of atomic weapons and establishment of international inspection of the implementation of this prohibition.

3) Adoption of a decision for the compulsory submission by all states of complete official information on their armaments and armed forces, including data on atomic weapons and military bases on foreign territories, immediately after the adoption of a decision on prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments.

II. Examination of the violation of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare, of the inadmissability of the use of bacteriological weapons and the bringing to justice of the violators of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare.

III. The working out of a draft convention to be submitted to the Security Council, envisaging measures ensuring:

a) prohibition of atomic weapons and cessation of production of them;

b) utilization of atomic bombs already manufactured exclusively for civilian purposes;

c) establishment of strict international inspection of the implementation of the convention prohibiting atomic weapons.

IV. The working out of a provision for the institution within the framework of the Security Council of an international inspection body with the functions:

1) inspection of the implementation of the decision prohibiting atomic weapons.

2) inspection of the implementation of the decision reducing armaments and armed forces.

3) verification of information submitted by states on their armaments and armed forces.

V. The right of the international inspection body—for the purposes of establishing a proper system of guarantees, of abiding by the decisions prohibiting atomic weapons and reducing armaments—to carry out inspection on a permanent basis without the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the state.

Our plan envisages consideration of the question of unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and of all other types of weapons for the mass destruction of people with establishment of strict international inspection of the implementation of this prohibition, having in view that the prohibition of atomic weapons and international inspection will be put into effect simultaneously. ...

Our plan also envisages consideration of the question of the violation of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare, of the inadmissibility of using bacteriological weapons and the punishment of the violators of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare. The timeliness of this question is clear from the fact that American armed forces are already making wide use of bacteriological weapons, thereby grossly flouting the relevant international agreements stipulating the prohibition of shameful and inhuman bacteriological warfare, warfare which the conscience of honest people, of all civilized peoples, cannot countenance. The commission cannot overlook this question.

The commission's attention must be drawn to this question also because of the fact that bacteriological weapons are being used by the forces of a country whose government refused to ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other similar gases and bacteriological weapons. In July, 1949, at the Geneva Conference for working out an international convention to protect war victims, the U.S. government opposed the prohibition of all types of weapons for the mass destruction of people. ...

IN U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda, March 22, p. 3, 600 words; Izvestia, p. 4. 450 words. Complete Pravda text:) New York (Tass)—A regular session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission was held March 20.

Delegates of Greece, Turkey and the Netherlands and a Kuomintangite spoke at the session. Avoiding in every way possible references to the substance of the Soviet proposals and the draft work plan proposed by the Soviet delegation, which is aimed at an actual reduction of armaments and the banning of atomic weapons, their speeches were in the tone set by the U.S. representative. These delegates obviously were striving to divert the commission from consideration of the main questions—banning of weapons of mass destruction, reduction of armaments and armed forces, and the question of the violation of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare and of punishing the violators.

As is well known, the American representative, while replying to the Soviet representative's questions at the March 14 session, agreed that the commission was competent to consider the question of bacteriological weapons of warfare.

The delegates of the Netherlands, Greece and Turkey, obviously striving to rescue the American delegation from a difficult situation, came out in favor of discontinuing the discussion of the question presented by the Soviet delegation.

The delegates of the Netherlands and Greece tried to distort the U.S.S.R. representative's speech, stating that he allegedly had not answered the American delegate's question as to whether the Soviet Union agreed to the holding of an investigation in Korea and China on the question of the use of bacteriological weapons there.

U.S.S.R. representative Malik then took the floor.

It is not surprising, Malik said, that the representatives of the countries participating in aggression against the Korean people are so actively defending the American troops which are employing bacteriological weapons of warfare in Korea and China. However, their groundless denials are just as convincing as Acheson's statement on this matter.

The representatives of the Netherlands and Greece, Malik said, stated that the Soviet delegation did not answer the U.S. delegation's proposal that the International Committee of the Red Cross conduct an investigation. This does not correspond to the facts. The Soviet delegation replied to this proposal by introducing its own concrete proposal—to include in the commission's work plan the question which the Soviet delegation formulated in the following manner: "Consideration of the question of the violation of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare, of the inadmissibility of using bacteriological weapons, and the question of punishing those who violate the banning of bacteriological warfare."

I can assure the members of the commission, Malik continued, that the Soviet delegation will take the most active part in the consideration of this question, in reaching decisions aimed at taking measures for the inadmissibility of using bacteriological weapons and for punishing those who violate the banning of bacteriological warfare, and also aimed at effecting such a prohibition. The Soviet delegation insists, Malik stated in conclusion, that this question be considered in the U.N. Disarmament Commission, which is competent to consider it, and that the commission adopt the relevant resolutions on the inadmissibility of using bacteriological weapons and on calling to account those who violate conventions banning bacteriological warfare.

It is indicative that the monopolist press of the United States, in essence, is ignoring both the Soviet representative's speech and the Soviet proposals. It is noted in the U.N. lobbies that the U.S. delegation has given instructions to correspondents of American newspapers to keep silent about the Soviet proposals.

SESSION OF U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 23, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—On March 21 a session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission was held at which a number of delegates spoke, including the delegates of Britain and Chile, who supported the American plan for the commission's work.

The speech by British representative Jebb was full of malicious attacks on the peoples of Korea and the Chinese People's Republic. He tried to whitewash the criminal actions of the American armed forces, who are using bacteriological weapons in Korea and China, and stated that the commission was not competent to consider the question of whether the American troops are using bacteriological weapons in Korea and China.

The British representative's speech showed that the United States and Britain do not want a reduction in armaments and armed forces. The British representative stated that the Soviet delegation's proposal that the five great powers reduce their armaments and armed forces by one-third was "completely unrealistic" and disadvantageous to the "Western countries."

The Chilean representative stated that "no decision by the commission would be of any value if it were not supported by

the five great powers." He appealed to the members of the commission not to hurry over the voting on the draft plans for the commission's work presented by the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States, and to make efforts to reach a compromise between them.

"Undoubtedly, simple rejection of the Soviet draft plan will bring about a deadlock in the commission's work," he said. Even the least opportunity to reach an agreement must be used." The Chilean delegate concluded his speech by supporting the American draft plan for the commission's work.

IN THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. (Trud, March 21, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—On March 20 the Trusteeship Council concluded its discussion of the Australian government's report on the administration of the Trust Territory of Nauru.

Soviet representative Soldatov pointed out in his speech that under the Administering Authority the indigenous population of the Trust Territory was without rights and condemned to a poverty-stricken existence.

The British monopoly company working the phosphate deposits on the island takes about 1,000,000 tons of phosphate from the island annually and receives more than $4,000,000 clear profit annually from the sale of the phosphate. The indigenous inhabitants of Nauru are forced to live under essentially prison conditions. They do not have the right to go out on the streets between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Notwithstanding the decisions reached by the Trusteeship Council in 1949 to change this regime, the Australian government has not yet changed it.

The wages of the indigenous inhabitants are exceptionally low. A day's earnings do not enable a worker to buy even one pound of rice, which is the staple diet of the indigenous population. The bad living conditions of the indigenous population are leading to an increase of crime. During the period covered in the report more than 13% of the population of the territory was sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or fined.

The Administering Authority is paying absolutely no attention to the development of education. Expenditures on education are one-third the expenditures on the police force. In the sphere of education, there is gross racial discrimination against the indigenous inhabitants; expenditure for one indigenous pupil is one-fourth the expenditure for one European pupil.

The Soviet representative proposed that the Administering Authority stop violating the requirements of the U.N. Charter and increase expenditures on education and public health.

IN U.N. SUBCOMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS. (Pravda, March 25, p. 3. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—The fifth session of the U.N. Subcommission on Freedom of Information and of the Press concluded its work March 21. During the three weeks of its work the subcommission adopted a draft international code of ethics for press and information officials and workers, and worked out recommendations for further U.N. work in the field of freedom of press and information.

The Anglo-American majority on the subcommission rejected the additions to the draft code proposed by the U.S.S.R. representative and adopted the obviously unsatisfactory draft, which, as Soviet representative V. M. Zonov stated in his speech, does not serve the aims set for this document and is not an effective instrument of struggle for genuine freedom of information and the press.

In discussing the question of recommendations for further U.N. work in the field of freedom of press and information, the representatives of the Anglo-American bloc countries tried to use the subcommission sessions for slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies. The representatives of the U.S.A., Britain, the Philippines and the Kuomintang clique were especially zealous in this.

Repeatedly repulsing these slanderous statements by the representatives of the above-mentioned countries, the Soviet representative exposed their slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies with concrete examples. At the same time he showed the real essence of the so-called "freedom of the press" in the United States, Britain, France, and several other countries.

Speaking at the March 1 session of the subcommission, the Soviet representative stated that, while in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies the press belongs to the people and reflects the interests of the people, in capitalist countries, particularly in the United States, the press is in the hands of the biggest monopolies and is the mouthpiece of the ruling imperialist circles of these countries. Quoting data printed in "Monopolies Today," published in the U.S.A. in 1951, Zonov stated that in 1947 the Hearst, Scripps-Howard, Gannett, McCormick and Patterson newspaper trusts controlled 53.8% of all American newspapers. The American monopolies are using all possible means to control the press, radio and motion pictures. The $5,000,000,000 which the monopolists spend annually on advertising, thereby forcing the press, radio and motion pictures to serve their interests, are one of the most effective means employed by the American monopolies for controlling press, radio and motion pictures. Therefore, the Soviet representative stated, all the talk about the independence and freedom of the press in the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries is simply deception of the people. Zonov stated that the American monopolies use the mighty press and information apparatus for unbridled war propaganda, aimed at deceiving the peoples, at conditioning public opinion for the purpose of conducting an expansionist foreign policy and preparations for a new world war.

The falsification of facts about the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies and the misinforming of the world public about the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies are some of the component parts of this program of lies and slander.

Zonov said: In the American press it is impossible to find truthful information about the Soviet Union. In the American press it is impossible to find reports on the complete elimination of unemployment in the U.S.S.R.; it is impossible to find reports on the great construction projects of communism, on the Soviet people's postwar achievements in peaceful construction, on the Soviet people's struggle for peace. Such a situation, the Soviet representative said, is explained by the fact that the bosses of the American press are afraid to print the truth about the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

In his malicious attempt to slander the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies, the representative of the Kuomintang clique introduced for the consideration of the subcommission a vile complaint, which has become their usual practice, aimed against the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies—a complaint which was rejected by the subcommission.

At the March 18 session of the subcommission, the Soviet representative introduced a proposal concerning recommendations for further U.N. work in the field of freedom of press and information, a proposal that the U.N. Economic and Social Council consider at one of its next sessions the question of the "struggle against propaganda which could provoke or encourage a threat to peace, a breach of peace or an act of aggression, the struggle to expose fascism and fascist ideology in all its forms, and to develop friendly relations among countries."

However, at the suggestion of the representative of the Philippines and with the active support of the representatives of the U.S.A. and Britain, the subcommission, in adopting this proposal by the Soviet representative, excluded the words: "to expose fascism and fascist ideology in all its forms" giving as the reason for this the fact that, as the Filipino said, the concept of fascism is too "vague."

The subcommission adopted a number of decisions which are aimed in fact at expanding activities in the field of "collecting information" on the status of freedom of press and information in the member countries of the U.N., and at interfering in the internal affairs of these countries. The U.S.S.R. representative objected to and voted against these decisions of the subcommittee and its report to the U.S. Economic and Social Council as a whole.

DISPLACED PERSONS

PRESENT-DAY AMERICAN SLAVE TRADERS. (By G. Mikhailov and G. Semyonov. Izvestia, March 23, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) Not long ago a certain reactionary American newspaper reported that Truman had appointed

Edward Courcey chairman of a New York committee for displaced persons brought to the U.S.A. Edward Courcey is well known in the U.S.A. for having long occupied the post of commissioner of the New York immigrant prison on Ellis Island ("the isle of tears"). Many displaced persons and immigrants have been in this prison. They already know who Edward Courcey is. Edward Courcey, the hardened jailor, has been moved to a new post. In order to keep displaced persons in line and then use them for their mercenary aims, the American imperialists need the jailors and agents of the C.I.C. [sic] (American intelligence service).

According to official data of the former so-called International Refugee Organization (I.R.O.), it is well known that the American-British authorities have removed more than 1,000,000 displaced persons from the Western zones of Germany and Austria. About 350,000 persons have been sent to the U.S.A. alone. Among the displaced persons driven there are citizens of the Soviet Union, a considerable portion of whom, on the Americans' orders, were forcibly prevented from returning to the motherland and then sent to overseas countries.

The displaced persons are in the status of slaves.

In order not to allow the Soviet citizens to return to their motherland, the American imperialists and their Atlantic Pact partners are resorting to the vilest crimes. They encourage in every way the activity of organizations hostile to the Soviet Union, terrorize the displaced persons, excel in calumny against the Soviet Union, etc. The American slave traders' vile lies are taken up by all elements hostile to the Soviet Union. Mansfield, American delegate at the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly, did not hesitate to use them for anti-Soviet sallies. ...

Honorable Soviet citizens who, as a result of World War II, found themselves in the position of displaced persons, do not believe the calumny against the Soviet Union. They are confident that the Soviet state will never leave its citizens to the mercy of fate, that it will take all possible measures to rescue them from captivity. Despite all the obstacles put up by the imperialist slave traders, the truth about life in the Soviet Union is reaching displaced Soviet citizens. Despite terror and persecution by the reactionary governments, Soviet citizens are more and more frequently attempting to return to the motherland from Britain, Belgium, Canada, Sweden, Venezuela, Argentina and other capitalist countries.

The American imperialists have recently been making particularly strong efforts to expand the gangs of foreign merceneries by drawing the great mass of displaced persons into them. The American warmongers are striving to achieve this with the aid of bribery and provocation, persecution and terror. Cases of displaced persons being subjected to discrimination merely for calling themselves Soviet citizens and visiting the Soviet Embassy have begun to appear with increasing frequency. The local authorities are establishing police surveillance over them; they are interrogated, threatened, etc. When Soviet citizens express their desire to return to the motherland and inform the local authorities of this, they are declared "abnormal" and are forcibly sent to a psychiatric hospital for a long time. In a number of cases, displaced Soviet citizens are subjected to beatings and imprisonment for stating their desire to return to the motherland.

A short time ago, at the end of last year, Soviet citizen Nadezhda Ivanova approached the American authorities with a request for permission to leave the U.S.A. for the U.S.S.R. For this she was incarcerated in a psychiatric hospital where she stayed for more than two months. Citizen Ivanova still had enough persistence to carry on the struggle for her release from American captivity. However, facts are known of how the American authorities' continual mockery brought individual Soviet citizens to complete despair, and they, no longer being able to bear the degradation and tortures in the torture chambers of the American intelligence service, committed suicide. Among these citizens are Martyn Katoussky Zai, Popova and others. The American authorities are responsible for the death of these people.

In the American zones of Western Germany and Austria the authorities viciously terrorize Soviet citizens who wish to return to the motherland. For example, in the American zone of Austria, Soviet citizen Anton Maiorov was subjected to the mockeries of the American police for a long time for attempts to return to the motherland. He was beaten, deprived of food and put in prison. Brought to despair by cruel tortures, Maiorov committed suicide. Soviet citizen Nikolai Sidorenko and his wife and child were arrested by the American authorities in Western Austria merely for expressing a desire to return to the motherland. The fate of these Soviet citizens is not yet known.

For several months the American occupation authorities in Western Germany have not given an exit permit to Soviet citizens Gunko, Zorin and others who have been persistently trying to return to the motherland.

The authorities in other capitalist countries behave in a similar manner with regard to displaced Soviet citizens.

In November, 1951, Soviet citizen Friedrich Raago visited the Soviet Embassy in Canada. After telling in detail of his ordeals in the foreign country, he asked them to help him return to the motherland and submitted a written statement to this effect. On the appointed day of departure for one of the ports F. Raago did not appear. He did not appear either on the day the steamer sailed, although all documents for the departure were in order. Two days later it became clear that on the eve of his departure for the U.S.S.R. F. Raago was arrested by the Canadian police and forcibly placed in a psychiatric hospital. Soviet citizens Olga Parkhomenko, Moshnikov, Miroshnichenko, Tabulini and others who stated their desire to return to the motherland and submitted a statement to this effect to the Soviet Embassy in Canada "disappeared" from their apartments under similar circumstances.

After returning to the Soviet Union from Australia, citizen Shaulinskas tells how Soviet citizens, fearing persecution and repressions by the Australian authorities conceal their desire to return to the motherland. The following fact is known to many people in Australia:

In February, 1951, Soviet citizen Bezugly visited the Soviet Embassy and stated that he wanted to leave Australia for the motherland with his family as soon as possible. Soon, however, the Australian police arrested him and hid him in a psychiatric hospital.

Soviet citizen Dzirkalis was in Sweden as a displaced person. His life in the foreign country was unmitigated hell. He long sought a way of returning to the motherland. This became known to the local Swedish authorities, and citizen Dzirkalis was soon forcibly sent to a psychiatric hospital. ...

Soviet citizens Kroiter, Pechenyuk, Dudek and others have recently returned from Venezuela after overcoming many obstacles put in their way by the police authorities. They say that many displaced persons, who were sent to Venezuela by deceitful means, are living not far from Caracas, the capital of this country. Many have been settled in the mountains, where there are neither roads, houses, nor water. Soviet people are cooped up in cabins knocked together from cardboard or plywood boxes.

The Venezuelan authorities are terrorizing the Soviet citizens, preventing them from returning to the Soviet Union. Thus in September, 1951, displaced Soviet citizens V. Sokolov and Matyushenko were arrested by the Venezuelan police for merely approaching the Soviet Embassy with a request for repatriation.

Such are the obstacles imposed by the authorities of the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries against displaced Soviet citizens wishing to return to the Soviet Union. The American imperialists and their accomplices are attempting to deprive these Soviet people of their motherland forever, to turn them into their hirelings and use them for the organization of anti-Soviet provocations.

However, these cruel plans of the present-day American slave traders are doomed to inescapable failure. Displaced Soviet citizens are demanding with increasing persistency that they be given the opportunity of returning to the Soviet Union immediately. They know: the motherland will gather them to her bosom as equal citizens of the socialist state.

FAR EAST

India

PENETRATION OF INDIA BY AMERICAN CAPITAL. (Pravda, March 23, p. 3. Complete text:) Karachi (Tass)—The newspaper Imroze has published an article entitled "America Seizes Important Strategic Raw Materials in India." The article is devoted to American-Indian negotiations on the creation of an Indo-Ameri-

can fund for technical cooperation. With the aid of this fund the Americans calculate on gradually taking full control of important strategic raw materials produced in India.

The newspaper states the negotiations on the creation of this fund were held recently between U.S. Ambassador to India Bowles and Nehru. American economic experts also took part in the negotiations. On returning to Washington, these experts reported that the agreement, concluded with the active assistance of Lakshmi Pandit, affords American businessmen great opportunities for seizing the key positions in the Indian economy. Under the agreement, the Indo-American fund will be set up on a basis of parity. However, the agreement does not exclude the possibility of the governments concerned increasing their share of capital investments. Basing themselves on this, the American experts express confidence that the U.S. government, by gradually increasing its capital investments, will easily be able to get control of the Indo-American fund since the Indian government at present does not have adequate means and will hardly be able to make its first payment.

Korea

UNITED STATES FORCIBLY SENDS CHINESE PRISONERS OF WAR TO TAIWAN. (Izvestia, March 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Jen Min Jih Pao states in a March 19 editorial that, despite numerous emphatic protests by representatives of the Korean and Chinese side at the Korean truce talks, the American imperialists are continuing to ship Chinese prisoners of war by force from the Korean front to Taiwan and to draw up plans for turning over prisoners of war en masse to Chiang Kai-shek.

"These criminal acts of the American aggressors constitute a serious threat to the continuation of truce talks in Korea and are aimed at compelling Chinese prisoners of war to take part in new acts of aggression which they are contemplating against China," the newspaper points out.

ON PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE FORCES IN AMERICAN ADVENTURE IN KOREA. (Izvestia, March 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Shanghai (Tass)—According to reports from Tokyo, Japanese circles have learned that Okazaki, Japanese Minister Without Portfolio, was recently summoned to a high-ranking officer in Ridgway's staff who stated in a conversation with him that hostilities in Korea will be renewed and that it will be proposed that Japan send its armed forces to Korea. For this purpose the United States is supporting Japan's application for admission to the U.N.

The officer evaluated the situation in Indo-China as serious and noted that, if the United States participates in the war in Indo-China, it will also be proposed that Japan send its armed forces to Indo-China.

It has also become known that on Jan. 10 a unit of the reserve police corps situated in Kurihama, Kanagawa Prefecture, was sent to Korea under the pretext of being rebased on Kyushu Island.

[During the week Pravda and Izvestia carried a total of 78 news items, articles and reports of protest meetings on the charges of American bacteriological warfare. In addition to the accounts of protest meetings in the Soviet Union there are reports from India, Poland, Rumania, Finland, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Chinese People's Republic, Iraq, France, Czechoslovakia, Burma, German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, Austria and Britain. Sample items:]

MEETINGS OF PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' CRIMES ARE BEING HELD THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. (Pravda, March 24, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Stalino—The crimes of the American aggressors who are employing bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China have given rise to great wrath and indignation among the working people of the Donets Basin. Miners, metalworkers and machine builders brand the American murderers with shame and demand that mankind be shielded from bacteriological warfare.

A meeting of many thousands of people protesting the American aggressors' monstrous crimes was held March 22 at the Stalin Iron and Steel Plant. ...

The participants in the meeting unanimously passed a resolution branding the American imperialists with shame and expressing their solidarity with the heroic Korean people who are waging a just struggle for the freedom and independence of their homeland. The metalworkers gave their word to strengthen the might of their fatherland, the bulwark of world peace, still more through their peaceful, creative labor.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo—About 4000 workers, employees, engineers and technicians of one of the largest industrial combines in Moscow Province—the Nikolayeva Cotton Combine in Orekhovo—assembled in the Palace of Culture of the enterprise. They came to a meeting to express their wrath and indignation at the criminal actions of the American aggressors employing bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China. ...

The participants in the meeting unanimously passed a resolution protesting the American aggressors' criminal actions and expressing their confidence that progressive mankind will find the strength and means to curb the imperialist brigands.

HSINHUA EXPOSES AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR INVESTIGATING AMERICANS' USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN KOREA. (Pravda, March 25, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua special correspondent reports:

U.S. Secretary of State Acheson is trying to hide from the wave of general indignation which has arisen as a result of the Americans beginning germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China.

In the March 4 statement in which he denies this crime, it is stated that he willingly agrees to an impartial investigation by an international body such as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

A little later, in his March 11 message, he appealed to the committee, which he called "disinterested," to carry out an investigation on both sides of the Korean front of the charge that the United States is waging germ warfare, and he stated that this investigation would further prove the groundlessness of these charges.

On March 19 Cohen, the American representative on the U.N. Disarmament Commission, also proposed that the International Committee of the Red Cross "investigate the charges raised against the United States to the effect that it is using germ warfare in Korea."

The legitimate question arises as to why the American imperialists cling so to this committee, show so much confidence in it, why they praise it for its "disinterestedness" and "impartiality" and want it to investigate their terrible crimes.

The blindness with which this allegedly disinterested and impartial body has acted with regard to the American acts of aggression in Korea clearly shows that this committee has long been supporting the American imperialists under the label of the Red Cross.

This has been manifested especially clearly in two respects: in the fact that the committee has repudiated the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war, which, on its own admission, formed the basis of all its work, and in the fact that it is turning a blind eye to the Americans' atrocities in Korea.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is serving the American aggressors well in South Korea, pretending that it has been implementing the principles of the Geneva Convention from the very beginning of the war. The American aggressors deride the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war in all kinds of ways; they torture and murder them. Yet the Geneva Convention prescribes completely different treatment for prisoners of war.

Articles 3 and 13 of the Convention state that all prisoners of war must be protected from ill treatment, threats, insults and physical coercion. Seeking to hold the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, the American aggressors carry out so-called "screening" and "interrogation." They scatter Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee agents in the prisoner-of-war camps, who forcibly tattoo insulting slogans on the prisoners of war, afterwards forcing them to sign petitions with their blood. The American officers intimidate these prisoners of war, threatening them that if they return to us nothing but death awaits them.

Article 13 of the Geneva Convention also states that it is forbidden to inflict any physical mutilation on prisoners of war or

to carry out any medical or scientific experiments on them which are not necessitated by the medical treatment of the prisoner of war in question and are not carried out in his interests.

The American aggressors are openly violating this article also. They tested their germ weapons on many of our prisoners of war on board their landing craft No. 1091 in the Wonsan port area and on Koje Island. As a result, eight out of every ten prisoners of war in American camps are infected with various diseases. Particularly great indignation is aroused by the fact that from time to time the American aggressors organize mass murders of our prisoners of war in cold blood, thus openly violating Article 3 and 13 of the Geneva Convention.

However, these terrible crimes committed by the Americans in violation of the Geneva Convention have been carried out under the very nose of the International Committee of the Red Cross, of which the Americans wrote that its representatives have "completely free access to the prisoner-of-war camps in order to interview the prisoners in them" (report by the U.S. Information Service in Tokyo, Dec. 15).

But this "disinterested international organization," as Acheson called it, which hypocritically praises the Geneva Convention at every opportunity, has done nothing to prevent the Americans' brutal crimes. It has not even mentioned them. On the contrary, this organization has defended the criminals, "constantly describing the conditions (existing in prisoner-of-war camps) as excellent" (AP report from Tokyo, Dec. 14).

Does not all this show that the International Committee of the Red Cross is an accomplice of the United States? This is manifested especially clearly in the position it took when the American troops carried out a mass slaughter of prisoners of war on Feb. 18 and March 13.

Public opinion reacted sharply to these events, and the Americans hastened to state that the International Committee of the Red Cross was carrying out an "impartial," on-the-spot investigation. More than a month has passed since the so-called "investigation" of the Feb. 18 slaughter began, and to date no report on this incident has been published. And in truth it is extremely difficult for the International Committee of the Red Cross, the accomplice of American imperialism, to compose such a report based on the Geneva Convention.

If the report is identical to the statement made by the American side, the committee will reveal its true face as a servant of the American aggressors' interests. If the committee reveals the true state of affairs in its report, it will place its masters in a very disadvantageous position!

The International Committee of the Red Cross, like Acheson, is extremely alarmed at the strong and sharp reaction of public opinion to the report that the Americans are making wide use of germ weapons in Korea and Northeast China.

Acheson stated on March 4 that he would welcome an investigation by the committee. Hastily obeying his order, the committee, the very next day, sent Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army Kim Il Sung and Commander of Chinese People's Volunteers Peng Teh-huai a message requesting that they allow its representatives access to the rear of our forces. But it is characteristic that not a word was said about bacteria in this message.

Then, on March 11, Acheson again appealed to the committee to carry out an investigation and again the committee hastily made a statement on March 13 that they had sent Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai a message the day before demanding that they afford its representatives the possibility of carrying out an investigation.

The International Committee of the Red Cross responds quickly to Acheson's statements, but forgets one of the rules it adopted itself, according to which it does not have the right to carry out any investigations.

When the Women's International Democratic Federation commission investigating the crimes committed by the American and Syngman Rhee troops in Korea sent the International Committee of the Red Cross its report, in which the American troops are charged with crimes, the committee on Nov. 23 hastily distributed the text of a memorandum right and left, in which it used all kinds of arguments, trying to prove that it was not competent to carry out investigations of violations of international law. It was afraid that such an investigation would place it in a very awkward position.

The committee even referred to the special rule adopted in 1939, according to which it is not competent to carry out an investigation if (a) it is not afforded special rights in this respect as a result of a preliminary agreement and (b) if the necessary special agreement between the interested parties is not reached. This is a very useful rule.

The committee knew that there was no agreement giving it the right to carry out an investigation. It knew equally well that the parties engaged in the Korean war would never be able to come to a special agreement on inviting the International Committee of the Red Cross to carry out an investigation of the American crimes. Therefore, the committee slammed the door, fearing to find itself in a very awkward position. How was it to know that only four months later it would again be asked to carry out an investigation, and that this time the demand would come from Acheson himself in an attempt to save himself from general condemnation in connection with the Americans' use of germ weapons.

At this critical moment the committee conveniently forgot all the arguments and tricks it had resorted to four months earlier in an attempt to justify its refusal to investigate the Americans' crimes.

It may be asked what convention Acheson had in mind, and on what special agreement he relied, when he appealed to the committee to conduct an investigation? On what basis did the committee agree to this request? Why did the committee deliberately refuse to investigate the Americans' crimes when it knew that the people would demand this? Yet now, without having time to give due consideration to the situation, it has hastily obeyed Acheson's order for an investigation behind our lines.

What is this so-called "disinterestedness" of the International Committee of the Red Cross? Wherein lies its "impartiality?" The committee has branded itself by its actions as an accomplice and lackey of American imperialism. Behind its zeal another purpose is obviously concealed. It is trying to check on the efficacy of the unprecedented and atrocious crime of the Americans and is attempting, with the aid of its useless report, to whitewash those guilty of this crime.

The Korean and Chinese peoples will never allow these accomplices and defenders of American imperialism into their countries and will not allow them to carry out their infamous designs. The news of the criminal use of germ weapons by the American imperialists in Korea and China will reach the most distant corners of the world. And may the peoples of the world let loose on those guilty of this crime the full force of their just wrath, may they cut off the bloody hands of the American imperialists.

NEAR EAST

Afghanistan

ON ELECTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN. (Trud, March 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Elections to the eighth National Assembly in Afghanistan will begin March 24. One hundred seventy-two Deputies are to be elected to the National Assembly.

A royal decree of Jan. 21, 1952, announced the opening of the election campaign. According to an electoral provision, which has remained as before, the elections will be considered final regardless of the number of electors who take part in the voting.

A press report states that reactionary circles are using all means to secure the "election" of Deputies pleasing to them.

It is maintained that obstacles are being put in the way of candidates from democratic organizations to prevent them from participating freely in the election campaign. The nongovernment newspaper Vatan has been banned.

It has not yet been established where and how the elections will take place. The names of only certain candidates for Deputy posts have been published in the newspapers. So far there are no complete lists of candidates and no lists of electors. No electoral districts have been fixed, and no assembly points and polls established for the voters. Nothing is being published in the local press in this connection.

One should also bear in mind that in Afghanistan an absolute majority of the population is illiterate. Therefore, the election

of Deputies by pointing a finger at a name on the list of candidates demands exceptional conscientiousness on the part of the organizers of the elections, and the adoption of serious measures against possible violations and abuses.

The newspaper Ulus, in an article of March 5 entitled "On Elections in the Provincial Districts of the Country" pointed to the necessity of "taking measures against self-interested persons and ignoramuses, who, at the price of a piece of bread and with the aid of spurious seals, are receiving places as Deputies."

In the February 27 issue the same newspaper, describing the elections in Hezaradjat, noted that the "Deputies to the National Assembly are being nominated and elected there by a fixed circle of persons." In the conclusion of the article the newspaper stated that the "majority of voters are not in agreement with the election of such people because there are other people who can better perform the duties of the Deputies."

Israel

WHOM DO ISRAELI TRADE UNION LEADERS SERVE?—Before International Economic Conference. (By D. Davydov. Trud, March 23, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) The progressive public has more than once called attention to the fact that the right-wing leadership of the General Federation of Jewish Labor (Histadruth) is sailing with the current of pro-American policy. Under the influence of the reactionary leaders of the American trade unions, Histadruth left the World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.), although the mass of rank-and-file workers of the country opposed this move. What is more: the Congress of Arab Workers and a considerable number of Histadruth organizations are continuing to maintain regular ties with the W.F.T.U.

The Histadruth recently made another decision which provoked the profound indignation of the democratic public: they refused to send their representatives to the International Economic Conference. ...

For several weeks the public opinion of the country has been disturbed by the ruling circles' switch to a "new" economic policy. What sort of a policy is this? Judging from data in the Israeli press, it amounts, in fact, to devaluation, that is, depreciation of the Israeli pound and to a sharp reduction in the subsidies for national industry.

It is not difficult to guess that these measures are leading to a further deterioration of the working people's economic condition.

And actually, mass dismissals of workers began immediately after the adoption of the new government program. The total number of unemployed now exceeds 30,000. Prices on food and consumers' goods have been sharply increased. The newspaper Al Hamishmar reports that since February the price of bread has risen 20%, of fish 75% to 80%, of dairy products 30% to 40%, of meat 46% and of shoes 40% to 50%.

One should add that this is not a passing event, but a prospect of prolonged difficulties. And the representatives of the ruling (Labor) party, Mapai, do not conceal this. ...

What has called forth this policy? The American "benefactors," who are pursuing their far-reaching political aims in the Near East, are dictating this policy to Israel. They have imposed enslaving assistance on Israel through Truman's so-called Point Four Program of aid to backward countries. It is under U.S. pressure that Israel's military budget is steadily growing: according to reports of the most varied organs of the press, expenditures for "security" needs (that is, military) have increased 150% in the current year in comparison with last year, and amount to more than 60% of the state budget.

The government's "new" economic program has come about as a result of the recent agreement on granting Israel $65,000,000 under the Mutual Security Act of 1951. And it is not by chance that the levers of the "economy regime" are in the hands of the American "adviser" McDonnell. He, in fact, controls the country's budget and economy. Deputy Vilner has stated in Parliament that the main aim of American policy in Israel "is to reduce the masses of people to starvation and then impose Anglo-American military bases on them as a 'solution' to the economic problems." ...

This is the key to the riddle! This is what the American "benefactors" in Israel are concerned about. The economy of the country continuously feels the pressure of the American monopolies, which are not at all interested in its independence and prosperity. American "aid" lies as a heavy yoke on the shoulders of the masses of working people. The restoration of normal international economic relations would give Israel access to markets now closed to the country and would thus alleviate the situation of the working people. And if the Histadruth leaders were really concerned about the needs of the working people, they would not have missed the opportunity of participating in the International Economic Conference.

But the Israeli trade union leaders, who take absolutely no account of the interests of the working people, are acting otherwise. They have declined the invitation to the International Economic Conference. And under what a pretext! The conference in Moscow, you see, pursues some kind of political aims. ...

... However, the real reason for their refusal is explained by something completely different. The radio station "Voice of Israel" inadvertently let it out. Histadruth delegates will not go to Moscow, the Israeli radio stated, because "the American trade unions have taken a negative attitude toward the question of participating in the International Economic Conference."

This, in fact, is what the "independent" position of the Israeli trade union leaders looks like. It does not reflect the interests of the working people, who are suffering from militarization and severance of international economic relations, but it reflects groveling before the U.S. imperialists and their trade union agents who are striving to chain the Israeli economy to the chariot of the American monopolies.

Turkey

YANKEES IN THE 'QUEEN OF SHEBA'S' STATE. (Trud, March 20, p. 4. Complete text:) The American imperialists' love for various "archeological" explorations is universally known. It is sufficient to recall a certain Aaron Smith who twice attempted to find the remains of "Noah's Ark." For this purpose he made a careful study of the Soviet-Turkish frontier in the vicinity of Mt. Ararat.

Smith is not an exception in the large army of American intelligence men posing as archeologists. Recently an incident occurred to another "scientist," Wendell Phillips, head of an American expedition—an archeological expedition, of course. This expedition selected Yemen as the field of its work. Smith had been searching in Turkey for the remains of the mythical "Noah's Ark;" Phillips tried to find no less mythical "ancient treasures" in Yemen. According to his estimation, they should have been in the area of Marib, the ancient capital of the "Queen of Sheba's" state.

However, Phillips had even less luck than Smith. Of course neither one of them succeeded in discovering anything. But whereas Smith had the full support and kindly attitude of the Turkish authorities, the Yemenite tribes adopted a far from hospitable attitude toward Phillips.

A France Presse correspondent reported from Aden that the tribes living in Yemen had attacked Phillips' "archeological" expedition and driven it out of Marib. It must be noted that last year also Phillips and his expedition were shamefully driven out of Yemen.

Yemen is a subject of interest not only to American "archeologists." This corner of the globe attracts the attention of the transatlantic "medical men" as well. Thus, the U.S. "naval medical detachment," headed by Robert Mount, carried out a seven-weeks investigation in Yemen. What this "expedition" was actually doing is not precisely known. In any case, after it had left the country an epidemic of bubonic plague and cholera broke out with greater force than ever before.

The actions of the "unreasonable" Yemenite tribes are arousing the indignation of the American intelligence men. They are unhappy about the fact that someone is preventing them from studying "the ruins of the great ancient civilization in this area of southern Arabia." "The local inhabitants," the uninvited guests state with an ironic laugh, "believe that archeologists, looking for ancient treasures, will release evil spirits which will seize their whole country."

The Yemenite tribes' fears are pretty well founded. The American "evil spirits" really can do considerable harm if they are given the freedom to do so.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

FRANCE AND THE GERMAN PROBLEM. (By Francois Billois, Member of French National Assembly. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 25, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Paris— ... Up to now a dual sentiment has been rooted in the soul of the French people. It can be formulated in the following way: "The Germans will always remain Germans." This implies that the Germans will always remain militarists and aggressors but that, nevertheless, it is necessary to reach accord with the German people in order to put an end to wars in Europe once and for all. But now the German Democratic Republic has arisen. It has become living proof that henceforth a peace-loving Germany will exist and that it is possible to realize fraternal accord with the German people. A number of declarations and proposals by the leaders of the German Democratic Republic—Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl—confirm the possibility of a peaceful solution of the problems of Franco-German relations.

The heartening words of Comrade J. V. Stalin in his salutation of Oct. 13, 1949, on the birth of the German Democratic Republic, the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, the recent Soviet note to the three great powers and the draft fundamentals of a peace treaty with Germany have especially great significance for France. The French can be convinced that it is friendship with the U.S.S.R. and not submission to American imperialism which is the guarantee of peace in Europe.

The militant solidarity of the French and German peoples is moving to the forefront in the struggle against the revival of the Wehrmacht. Resistance to remilitarization—resistance which is developing in Western Germany under the leadership of the Communist Party—is finding a most lively response in the hearts of the common people of France. Our people see that, just at the moment the Yankees are demanding an acceleration of the arming of Western Germany, Adenauer and his minions, following in Hitler's footsteps, intend to disband the German Communist Party and the democratic organizations of Western Germany. This is why the French consider every new act of struggle by the German people against remilitarization a real assistance to their own battle against the arming of Germany and against the occupation of France by American armed forces. And, on the other hand, the French people's struggle without doubt helps the Germans in their resistance to the remilitarization and colonization of Western Germany.

The French and German peoples, by opposing their fraternal alliance in the interests of peace to the criminal coalition of the American-French-German warmongers, thus frustrate the preparations for a new war, a war which would turn both countries into gigantic graveyards. This struggle, imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, makes it possible for the working class of our countries—the true defender of genuinely national interests—to rally around themselves, both in France and in Germany, all those who wish peace to prevail throughout the world.

WESTERN EUROPE

France

WHAT THE CHANGE IN GOVERNMENTS IN FRANCE MEANS. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, March 24, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Paris—Two weeks have passed since the sixty-year-old industrialist Antoine Pinay formed the present French government. At the moment, Pinay and his closest associates are engaged in working out an "extensive economic program" which they intend to put before Parliament.

The bourgeois press, supporting the government, is shouting vociferously that Pinay intends to "leave out politics" and devote all his efforts to solving "purely technical" problems, namely, saving the franc and preventing a collapse of the French economy. Such assertions, however, can only make people smile who have even a little idea of economics and politics. It is clear to everyone that there can be no question of saving the franc as long as France goes on blindly subordinating itself to the American aggressors' dictate, a dictate which Pinay bows to just as submissively as his predecessors Faure, Pleven, Queuille and others did.

Talk about "retiring from politics" and the solution of "purely technical problems" has a familiar ring to Frenchmen: it was to the accompaniment of such talk that the dictatorship of the traitors Laval and Petain was established after the Hitlerite invasion in 1940. Today, now that France has again fallen under the yoke of foreign occupation, the spirit of Vichy has again been resurrected. The very personality of the new Prime Minister characterizes with sufficient clarity the essence of the changes in the regime which are being prepared under cover of talk about "retiring from politics."

On March 6 the weekly Observateur printed a vivid document which reflects, as though in a mirror, the character of the new Prime Minister. This was the Sept. 25, 1945, decree of the tribunal by which Pinay was deprived of the right to vote because he had, as a Senator, voted in favor of giving power to the traitor Petain, then become a member of the so-called "National Council" under Petain and subsequently, right up to the defeat of Hitler and his agents in France, had "steadily supported the usurper and his representatives."

Today France is again occupied, this time by the American interventionists who badly need cadres of collaborators who have been through the "Vichy school." ...

Pinay's program provides for the continuation of active cooperation with the occupiers, the observance of all obligations imposed by the Atlantic Pact, an unmurmuring fulfillment of American demands dictated in Lisbon for increasing the arms race in France. In the field of foreign policy, Pinay is planning a number of measures designed to facilitate the establishment of a dictatorial regime. ...

France stands on the verge of national disaster. This is the result of the ruinous policy which governments, directly subordinated to the American monopolists, have been pursuing since 1947 and are still pursuing. The nearer the country comes to catastrophe, the clearer becomes the treacherous, anti-national character of the regimes ruling present-day France. The coming to power of Petain's former adviser Pinay only emphasizes once more this indisputable fact.

Great Britain

BRITAIN IS AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, March 25, p. 4. Complete text:) London—In its calculations on the role assigned to Britain in the Washington bosses' aggressive plans, The New York Times recently stated: "Britain was very important in the second world war as a naval and air base and Britain will be even more important in an atomic war."

These words contain a frank program for the American military's use of Britain's material and manpower resources and also of the territory of the British Empire. But The New York Times' statement reflects not only the American military's plans but, at the same time, it fixes the present position of Britain, which has already been used extensively by the Pentagon, with the help of the British ruling circles, for the preparation and precipitation of a new world war.

It is universally known that there are about 20 extremely large airfields and bases in Britain where tens of thousands of American officers and men are stationed. Construction has just been completed on four large air bases—in Brize Norton, Upper Hayford, Newbury, Fairford—with runways especially made for six-engine bombers.

All this, however, means only the first steps toward extending the American occupation of Britain. As a result of Churchill's agreement with Truman in Washington, and also as a result of the acceptance of the demand made by the United States at the North Atlantic Council session in Lisbon, the British authorities will be obliged to put at the Americans' disposal a large number of airfields and bases, in addition to what they are now doing.

During the second world war British and American air forces had 600 airfields at their disposal on the British Isles. In the postwar period some of these airfields were used for agricultural

requirements. Now the American military has demanded the speediest restoration of all the previously used airfields and their adaptation to Washington's requirements. It is clear from press reports that the American command considers that almost all heavy bombers sent to Western Europe by the U.S.A. should be based in airfields well within the shores of Britain. On the other hand, French and West German bases should be used primarily for fighters and tactical bombers. The British military journal United Services and Empire Review stated as early as January, 1952: "A plan has been worked out for greatly increasing the number of American air forces in Britain. This plan makes the use of a large number of British airfields necessary."

More and more extensive work is being done to turn Britain into an American aircraft carrier. The American occupiers are behaving on British soil as if it were their own. They not only constuct their bases here. Not long ago they took a liking to the Ayr and Prestwick resorts in Scotland and they are building an enormous "recreation center" there for American troops.

The British taxpayers have to pay for American occupation. Deputy Minister of Aircraft Production Ward was recently obliged to admit in Parliament that the construction of airfields for American bombers had already cost Britain 8,350,000 pounds sterling. According to figures in the Daily Express, Britain is spending 100,000,000 pounds sterling on the construction of airfields.

The matter is not limited to putting the territory of the British Isles at the American military's disposal. American aircraft have been based on Malta. The U.S.A. is using airfields in Cyprus, Bermuda and obviously intends to firmly entrench itself in all the other strong points of the British Empire.

The more intensive American penetration of Britain becomes, the less places are left on British territory for the Britons themselves. Washington considers this perfectly legitimate. The United States demands that new contingents of British forces be sent to Korea, insists that "decisive measures" be taken in Malaya. However, according to official figures, more than one-third of the available personnel of the British Army is already engaged in "active operations," i.e., in Malaya and Korea.

Britain is formally not a participant in the so-called "European army." But at the same time she maintains large numbers of armed forces on the continent of Europe. Apart from this, in accordance with the decisions taken in Lisbon, Britain must put 1250 aircraft at Eisenhower's disposal. Britain must not only hand over her airfields to the U.S.A. but must also spend 20,000,000 pounds sterling on the construction of new airfields in West European countries.

The United States dreams of buying the million-strong armies of its European satellites for Wall Street dollars and does not intend to make an exception for Britain. The United States also assigns Britain the role of a purveyor of cannon fodder, while it turns British territory into a U.S. military base.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada

CANADIAN IMPRESSIONS.—Notes of a Soviet Journalist. (By S. Shcherbatykh. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, March 23, p. 4. Complete text:) We arrived in Ottawa—the capital of Canada—from the U.S.A. on a Sunday. Going from the station to the hotel our attention was involuntarily drawn to the silence which was unusual for a capital city. At 12 noon the streets were deserted.

We soon learned that the day off in Canada is the most boring day of the week. Every kind of amusement is banned in the country on Sundays and on all holidays. Motion pictures and sports grounds are closed and no papers or magazines are published. All stores, including groceries, are closed. And all this is done merely in order to drive people into the churches; there are far more churches than schools in Canada. There are two and even three church services on Sundays.

On the very first day of our stay in the country we learned with surprise that in Ottawa, as, incidentally, throughout all Canada, there is not a single opera or drama theater. There is a simple explanation for this: it is not profitable for the owners to maintain theaters. In a conversation with us, a manager of an Ottawa motion picture house argued as follows: "At little cost in renting pictures, I sell every seat in the motion picture theater four or five times a day. This brings me large profits. To produce plays I would have to pay a troupe of actors and sell the tickets once a day. The price of these tickets would be seven or eight times higher than for the motion pictures. But then who will go to my theater?"

In the large Canadian cities there are semiamateur, semicommercial theatrical groups calling themselves "Drama Leagues." They exist by voluntary donations and, partially, by sales of tickets. "Drama Leagues" present several plays a year on specially rented premises. In Ottawa we attended a production of A. P. Chekhov's play "The Cherry Orchard." This was a rather peculiar spectacle. The scenery depicted an orchard in bloom; the actors were dressed in fur coats with fur on the outside, in extremely high Caucasian sheepskin hats and extremely wide pantaloons overlapping the boots. In Toronto the local "Drama League" put on Gogol's "Inspector General," in which all the officials, also in boots and baggy pantaloons, continuously drank vodka, and, after drinking their fill, deliberately fell on the stage, hoping in this way to provoke laughter from the audience. It is no surprise that such "spectacles" do not make a success with an audience.

The motion pictures are almost the only form of cultural entertainment for the Canadian population. However, there is no national feature film industry in Canada. More than 90% of the films shown are made in Hollywood. All the Canadian motion picture theaters have been seized and divided among themselves by American film companies.

Once at a public preview of the Polish film "The Last Stop," arranged by the Polish Embassy in the Ottawa Somerset Theater, we pointed out to one of the Canadian producers the fact that despite the colossal devastation which Poland suffered in the war, it is now making remarkable films, whereas the Canadians have not yet made a single feature film.

"Eh! Yes, you don't know anything about the position of our Film Board," our interlocutor replied. "We are so happy that we still have the opportunity to make newsreels. And what feature films we could make if the Hollywood film companies had not turned Canada into their own domain. After all, the best Hollywood film stars," the producer continued, "Deanna Durbin, Alexis Smith, Yvonne de Carlo and Michael Kirby, are Canadian actors."

"Poland is a free country, it has everything for making good films, but we are forced to remain idle and watch the American monopolies extort profits here and stupefy the people," the producer said in conclusion.

The showing of American films in Canada really brings tremendous profits to the American monopolies. According to a survey by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the American banks financing the production of Hollywood films received, in 1950 alone, over $15,000,000 from the distribution of their films in 1800 Canadian theaters.

Canada's economic and political dependence on the United States is spreading more and more widely to its culture. The Americans are trying with all their might to instill their "way of life" in Canadians.

Last year a report by the Royal Commission for Art, Literature and Science was submitted to the Canadian government. The five-man commission, headed by the President of Toronto University and the present Governor-General of Canada Vincent Massey, made a two-year trip throughout the country. The commission came to the conclusion that Canada lags far behind other countries in its cultural development. According to the commission's 500-page report, the American monopolies have extended their influence in Canada to the press, motion pictures, radio, science, literature, painting, sculpture, architecture and education. Wall Street has its claws on Canadian universities, museums, picture galleries and libraries.

To date there is no national library in Canada. Many Canadian libraries are provided for by the American Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation and others. Canada imports newspapers, magazines, books, geographical maps and textbooks from the U.S.A. All information from abroad is supplied by American information agencies. What is more, even domestic Canadian information is supplied to the majority of local radio stations and a number of newspapers by the American UP, which maintains over 100 permanent correspondents in Canadian cities.

The commission admits with bitterness that such a state of affairs is caused by the fact that "Canada is too greatly influenced by its neighbor—the U.S.A." The commission warns Canadians that "they must not lose sight of the real threat of Canada's permanent dependence on American culture."

We found this report confirmed at every step in Canada. The Canadian government, on Washington's orders, is daily expending colossal sums of money on armaments and is not at all concerned with the cultural needs of the population. For example, the National Picture Gallery, which was founded 70 years ago, still does not have its own building and has been floating for years from one to the next building, none adapted for the accommodation of pictures.

The National Museum of Ottawa has a no less miserable existence.

The country's progressive organizations are energetically struggling for the development of a national culture, against American dominance. Amateur art groups have been organized in several trade unions. The progressive Slavic organizations —the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, the Federation of Russian Canadians and the Polish Democratic Association are operating very successfully. The progressive Slavic organizations of Canada have hundreds of farmer-worker clubs in the country in which cultural and educational work is being done. These organizations publish more than ten papers. The circulation of progressive Slavic papers exceeds 100,000 copies.

We had occasion to visit the clubs of Ukrainian and Russian progressive organizations in Toronto, Winnipeg and other cities. The members of these clubs meet to talk about their needs, about the flourishing of life in their distant motherland. Old Ukrainian and Russian folk songs and the songs of Soviet composers ring out heartily. Young people who were born in Canada and old people who arrived in this country before 1917 sing songs of the prosperous collective farm life, of the Stakhanovites, of Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the working people of the whole world.

The amateur art work of the progressive Slavic organizations, their presentation of the works of the Russian classics and Soviet dramatists, choral groups and string orchestras enjoy broad popularity in Canada.

In the summer of 1951 a conference of workers in the arts was held in Toronto. Delegates from Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London (Ontario) and other cities attended the conference. The conference outlined the ways and means of strengthening the struggle for peace and for the independence of Canada in the sphere of art. In a declaration entitled "Art Is for Peace," the conference stated that "a free, independent Canadian folk culture" can develop only under conditions of peace.

The conference adopted a program of action and a resolution appealing to all workers in the arts to conduct an energetic campaign for the struggle for peace.

In order the better to acquaint the working people of Canada with the achievements of the progressive art of Canada and of foreign countries, Canadian workers in the arts began this year to publish the workers' literary magazine New Frontiers. In the first issue of the magazine Jan. 15, together with articles on the cultural life of Canada, there are articles on life in the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies and reproductions of Soviet pictures.

The working people of Canada are giving full support to the struggle of the foremost representatives of Canadian art for peace, national independence and culture.

United States

FORGERY OF THE MICHIGAN DAILY. (Literaturnaya gazeta, March 25, p. 4. 2000 words. Condensed text:) On Jan. 15, 1952, The Michigan Daily, published in Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A., printed a malicious anti-Soviet forgery.

According to the newspaper, a series of articles under the general heading "A Raid on Washington" appeared in a certain mysterious Krashdna Sovietski at the end of last year. The Michigan Daily gave a "brief summary" of this fabricated series and published its alleged "concluding article."

The brazen forgery concocted by the American newspaper describes how, during the third world war, a group of Soviet soldiers crossed the Atlantic in a submarine and got through to the American capital. "The raid's objective," The Michigan Daily glibly postulates, "was the murder of Gen. Eisenhower and any of the other 'greedy exploiters' the raiders could lay their hands on."

The Michigan Daily is published by the University of Michigan, where there are about 28,000 students. This educational institution exists partly on state subsidies, chiefly on "donations" from Wall Street. The fund for such "donations" now amounts to the round figure of about $20,000,000. The monopolists do not spend dollars in vain. They control the entire life of the university; they appoint the Board of Trustees, determine the character of the curriculum, select the teaching staff, etc. The President of the University of Michigan, James Pickwell Adams, combines his pleasant toil in the sphere of enlightenment with the profitable activity as Director of the Providence Washington Insurance, the Anchor Insurance, the Davol Rubber Companies. In addition, he is a trustee of the archreactionary Y.M.C.A.—the Young Men's Catholic Association [sic]. It is not hard to come to an understanding with such a pillar of society.

What task did the provocateurs of the Michigan Daily set themselves? For what purpose was the crude forgery fabricated?

It is not hard to guess their design: they want to convince American readers that the U.S.S.R. allegedly has a Collier's of its own and that it conducts war propaganda against the U.S.A.

The provocational zeal of the Michigan gangsters of the pen is undoubtedly closely linked with the shameful fiasco of the warmongering issue of the American magazine Collier's, devoted, as is well known, to the "prospects" of a third world war and the turbulent dreams of the Pentagon strategists of occupying Soviet territory. ...

Collier's failed; it cannot be saved. A lesson must be derived from its scandalous fiasco and a new provocation concocted on this basis.

And this is precisely what the Michigan Daily did. To impart the maximum authenticity to its forgery the newspaper, in an editorial note, condemns Collier's and laments the "obviously detrimental effect their products (the authors of Collier's—Ed.) have had on the uphill struggle to peace." You see, we in Michigan are advocating peace; hence, we would never start composing warmongering articles. Collier's did so and you see, reader, what happened. Beginning in November the Krashdna Sovietski printed a series of articles which, the Michigan Daily states, "is apparently Russia's answer to the welter of inflammatory fiction published recently in various American magazines."

Let us turn to the content of the cold-bloodedly brazen forgery permeated with animal-like hatred of the Soviet Union. We do not have to mention the fact that the magazine Krashdna Sovietski does not exist in the U.S.S.R. This fact by no means embarrasses the authors, who are extremely unscrupulous in their choice of means. From the article, ascribed to an imaginary Soviet magazine, the American reader learns that in 1952 Eisenhower became President of the U.S.A. He "was forced upon the American workers by warmongering Wall Street in the fall of 1952." War began and the "armies of the West" were driven out of Europe. "As a means of immediately punishing the foremost war criminal ***a raid was planned upon Washington" and submarine X, leaving its base in Minsk (yes, Minsk —such is the erudition of the extremely enlightened yokels in Michigan University!) set off for Washington. "The audacity of our venture had evidently caught the stupid imperialists off guard."

Any criminologist knows that a confirmed criminal—a thief, swindler or murderer—as a rule works out a definite "criminal trademark," a definite manner of committing a crime.

From the example of the Michigan Daily forgery, one can easily see the validity of this assertion of the criminologists. The criminal trademark of the warmongering journalists, concocting articles and scenarios, novels and newspaper reports on the orders of Wall Street, sticks out a mile from the pages of the Michigan Daily. The Michigan Daily offered readers a complete Hollywood selection. The plot: Soviet soldiers, who arrived secretly on U.S. territory, get through to the White House, assassinate the President, his family and bodyguard. The background: a dark, sinister night. The heroes: a melodramatic villain, murderers and half-naked women.

It is difficult to say what this loathsome forgery has most of

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Communist Party

GLORIOUS CHAPTER OF REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE.—Toward 50th Anniversary of Batum Workers' Demonstration. (By I. Verkhovtsev. Pravda, March 22, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) The celebrated Batum demonstration, which took place half a century ago, on March 9 (22), 1902, is one of the outstanding events in the history of the Russian proletariat's liberation struggle. This mighty demonstration was organized by the Batum revolutionary Social Democratic organization, which was founded and directed by Comrade J. V. Stalin. ...

From the very first days of his arrival in Batum, Comrade Stalin inspired seething revolutionary activity. He established close ties with advanced workers, created an underground printing press and wrote flaming proclamations. As early as December, 1901, Comrade Stalin had organized more than 11 Social Democratic workers' circles at the large enterprises and was personally directing their work. Thanks to his activity, revolutionary propaganda and agitation among the Batum workers developed on a wide scale in a short space of time.

The great political and organizational work of Comrade Stalin culminated, at the end of 1901, in the formation of the first Batum Committee of the Lenin-Iskra wing of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party. The first serious organized action by the Batum proletarians took place in January and February, 1902, under the leadership of this committee, headed by Comrade Stalin. This was the strike at the Mantashev plant, which ended in victory for the workers and exerted great influence on the development of strikes at other enterprises of the city.

Soon afterwards came the strike at the Rotshild plant, the largest enterprise in Batum. This strike, called in protest against the discharging of 389 workers whom the police and the management had charged with political unreliability, had a clearly expressed political character.

Under the leadership of the strike committee, guided by Comrade Stalin, the strike spread more widely every day. The stubborn resistance of the strikers drove the Tsarist authorities into a rage. ...

But the police repressions did not break the stubborn fighting spirit of the strikers. In accordance with a resolution of the committee of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party the Batum proletarians staged a new and still mightier demonstration on March 9 (22), 1902. Beneath red banners, which waved over Batum for the first time, more than 6000 workers, headed by Comrade Stalin and singing revolutionary songs, made their way toward the deportation barracks in the unanimous desire to obtain the release of their arrested comrades. ...

The historic Batum demonstration was one of the striking forerunners of the great class battles of the Russian proletariat, the most revolutionary in the world, which under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin overthrew the rule of the Tsar, the landlords and the capitalists and achieved the triumph of socialism in our country.

(Editorial)—PARTY WORK IN THE ENTERPRISE. (Pravda, March 20, p. 1. 1500 words. Summary:) The work of every enterprise depends to an immense extent on the work of its Party organization. Unfortunately, not all these organizations are coping successfully with their task

A checkup has showed that the Party committee of the Red Sormovo Plant in Gorky Province permits serious shortcomings in its work. It is poor at mobilizing the Party organization and the collective to fight for fulfillment of the state plan and improvement of qualitative indices. Such fundamental questions of the plant's work as the development of new types of goods, the introduction of new techniques and mechanization, the utilization of equipment, the raising of quality and reduction of unit cost of production and the saving of metal and materials do not occupy their proper place in the work of the Party committee and shop Party organizations.

No less serious shortcomings were revealed in the work of the Party committee of the Zlatoust Iron and Steel Mill.

The principal function of the enterprise Party committee is constantly to raise the standard of Party organizational and political work and to delve deeply into the business activity of the enterprise, to mobilize the masses to fulfill the state plan, to expand Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism and to cultivate a communist attitude toward labor.

The committee must also show constant concern for the workers' cultural-welfare facilities, improving the work of canteens, clubs, libraries, etc. It must secure the active participation of trade union and Young Communist League organizations in implementing all these measures.

Local Party organizations must in turn delve more deeply into the activity of industrial enterprises, devoting special attention to the factory and plant Party committees, helping them and teaching them mass organizational and political work.

MEETING OF MOLDAVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AKTIV. (Pravda, March 22, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) At a meeting of the Party aktiv, Comrade Brezhnev, Secretary of the Moldavian Republic Communist Party, delivered a report on the tasks of republic party organizations in connection with the formation of four new regions within the framework of the republic—Beltsy, Kagul, Tiraspol and Kishinev—a measure to secure better operational supervision over the life of republic districts.

He likewise spoke of measures to secure further progress in agriculture and in the republic food industry, observing that the aid the Moldavian Republic has received from the Party and the state has resulted in a considerable increase in production of grain and technical crops.

PLENARY SESSION OF KIROV PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, March 20, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) Major shortcomings in the work of the Kirov Party Province Committee were discussed at its plenary session: poor supervision of construction for both economic and cultural purposes, failure to study the situation obtaining in districts, Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms, lack of contact with city and district Party committees and failure to assist them in solving the problems facing them. A few district committees have not rendered an account of their work to the province committee for over ten years.

The control work of the province committee likewise was severely criticized; there has been no checking up on fulfillment of resolutions. Criticism and self-criticism within Party organizations are weakly developed.

The plenary session adopted a resolution indicating practical measures to be taken to overcome these shortcomings.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'DEVELOP CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM IN SCIENTIFIC WORK.'* (Pravda, March 24, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Gorky Province Party Committee has discussed the article published under the above heading in Pravda Feb. 3 and has acknowledged it as correct. The province committee has adopted measures aimed at comprehensive development of criticism and self-criticism in scientific work and at improvement in the supervision of higher educational institutions and research institutes in the city of Gorky.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'IMPROVE GUIDANCE OF INDEPENDENT POLITICAL STUDIES.'† (Pravda, March 23, p. 2. Complete text:) Under the above heading Pravda published an article which pointed out serious shortcomings in the independent political studies of communists in the Party organizations of Vladimir Province.

The bureau of the Vladimir Province Party Committee has discussed the article and acknowledged the criticism of shortcomings as entirely correct. It has outlined practical measures for improving supervision of the independent political studies of Communists.

The article has also been discussed in the bureau of the Vladimir City Committee and at a province conference for the directors of city and district Party committee propaganda and agitation departments.

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 5, p. 26.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 26.

State and Law

Deputy's Forum: MORE COORDINATION AMONG DEPARTMENTS. (By Ye. Postnikova, Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Principal of Androvka Village Secondary School, Zaporozhye Province. Izvestia, March 23, p. 2. 1600 words. Condensed text:) The city of Osipenko is becoming increasingly important as the industrial center of the districts of the Ukraine bordering on the Sea of Azov and as a health resort of nationwide importance. The city's industrial enterprises are now producing considerably more than before the war, with farm and road machinery production and the fishing and wine industries developing especially rapidly. ...

Unfortunately, Osipenko's value as a health resort is still underestimated by republic organizations of the Ukraine and by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health. This is having a negative effect on the development of the resort.

Osipenko's resort facilities suffered tremendous damage from the fascist invasion and have been only half restored since the war. Government agencies and the trade unions build their own sanatoriums and rest homes in Osipenko wherever they please and on the principle of everyone for himself. The central committee of the transport machine builders' trade union, for example, built its sanatorium near the port and the city's industrial enterprises. One of the children's sanatoriums is situated in an equally undesirable place.

For years there has been talk in the Ukraine Republic Ministry of Public Health's Resort Administration about the need for building a special sanatorium for mothers with children on the shores of Berda Bay, but matters have not gone beyond the talking stage.

The heads of the Ukraine Republic Ministries of Public Health and Communal Economy could have reached agreement long ago with the agencies and trade union organizations concerned about joint work on reconstruction and new building projects at the Osipenko resort. ... This has not happened, however. The reason is lack of coordination. ...

The heads of the industrial enterprises have considerable funds for housing at their disposal and, contrary to the demands of the city Soviet executive committee, are putting up more and more new buildings on the outskirts of the city while the center contains many vacant lots.

The strictly departmental approach of managerial personnel to this matter and their desire to have their own self-contained settlements beyond the city are leading to excessive expenditures of state funds and materials on the construction of cultural and welfare institutions, especially polyclinics, hospitals and schools. Meanwhile, there are many shells of ruined buildings in the center of the city: the former polyclinic, schools, a theater, etc. These buildings could be restored at comparatively small expense.

Incommensurate territorial expansion through housing construction on the outskirts greatly complicates further municipal development: the construction of roads, power lines, water supply and sewage systems.

Industrial enterprises and the city Soviet have spent considerable sums on the discovery of additional water supplies. The money used for this work could have been used to build a large aqueduct and a reservoir on the Berda River. Development of the Berda River would have made it possible to procure good water, and cheap gravity irrigation could have been used to reclaim thousands of hectares for cotton fields, collective farm orchards and vineyards.

The local Party and Soviet organizations have asked province and republic institutions several times about the possibility of construction work on the Berda. Testing has been started and plans have been drawn up, but then the matter has been set aside. ...

The main land areas in Osipenko District will be unaffected by the irrigation systems of the Southern Ukraine Canal. Yet the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cotton Growing is building a cotton gin here and creating the necessary seed base for the southern cotton-growing districts of Zaporozhye Province. The Ministry is now requiring that its agencies and Machine and Tractor Stations make tests with a view to growing cotton under irrigation in Osipenko District. However, this work is being planned largely at the expense of existing truck gardens and orchards, which are very important to this resort area.

If the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cotton Growing had shown real concern for the development of cotton growing in this area it could long ago have established cotton experiment stations on the Berda and Kiltichia Rivers without harming other branches of agriculture. The district departments of cotton growing and agriculture work apart from each other, which causes frequent disruption in collective farm management in M.T.S. zones. The department of cotton growing, for example, requires the Androvka M.T.S. to plant cotton after the best preceding crops. The M.T.S. brigades prepare the land best adapted for this purpose, but just before planting begins the department of agriculture suddenly prohibits the use of this land for cotton, offering the explanation that this would disrupt the crop rotation plans on the collective farms. The cotton then has to be planted on other land which has not been prepared for cotton since autumn. This happened on the Dawn of Communism and other collective farms, which had comparatively low cotton crops last year.

Recently agencies of the Ukraine Republic Ministry of Agriculture arranged for the Vanguard Collective Farm to be served by the Androvka M.T.S. Previously it had been served by a forestry station, but when the transfer was being made the province agricultural and cotton-growing agencies did not bother to agree on the matter of fuel and funds. The managers of the M.T.S. were confronted with the problem of obtaining the fuel and funds needed to do field work on the Vanguard Collective Farm. They turned to the departments of cotton growing and agriculture and then to the republic ministries, but everybody pointed to everybody else and no definite answer was forthcoming.

"You'd better find your own way out of the difficulty," the M.T.S. managers were advised.

What I have said expresses the ideas, requirements and wishes of my constituents. Last year alone I received about 2000 letters and petitions from them on all these issues. ... The fact that the working people wish to see their city and district still more fresh and prosperous is not evidence of local self-interest. No, this is an indication of creative Soviet patriotism..... But the working people would like to see their salubrious resort on the Azov Sea turned into one of the leading health resorts for helping to conserve the strength and health of all Soviet citizens, builders of communism.

The Soviet state allocates tremendous sums for this purpose. The problem is to make correct use of them. This depends largely upon coordination in the work of the Soviet agencies of the republic, province and district.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S FORGOTTEN DEPARTMENTS. (By F. Nikolayev. Izvestia, March 25, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Plavsk, Tula Province—Plavsk District is one of the largest in Tula Province, and the constantly increasing demands of its rural population have increased the tasks of the district and village Soviet executive committees. But if one considers the work of the Plavsk District Soviet Executive Committee in this regard one sees that it is not coping satisfactorily with its obligations.

Plavsk District has more than 30 clubs and reading rooms, 12 motion picture installations and several libraries which could develop extensive activity if they were correctly supervised. However, the level of cultural-enlightenment work in the district is low. Inhabitants of Urusovsky village have not seen a single motion picture in five months, while the collective farmers of Pokrovo-Ozerkovsky village have seen the mobile projection unit only four times in a year. Most reading rooms and clubs in the district are unimproved, and many of them are unheated in winter.

But what are the district departments of cultural-enlightenment work and motion picture facilities doing to remedy the situation? No one can answer this question. These two important departments are, to put it plainly, neglected. The district executive committee limits itself to replacing the heads of agencies and to periodic "pushing" for failure to carry out financial assignments. The department of cultural-enlightenment work has had five directors in four years, none of whom was really helped by the executive committee.

The local intelligentsia has expressed the ardent desire to participate in lecture propaganda work in the villages, and lecture associations have been founded under the village Soviets. A lecture group has been organized, but the lecturers have received no aid from the district executive committee or its departments.

The district executive committee has adopted a number of resolutions on organizing the cultural-enlightenment institutions, but the resolutions have not been carried out.

Projector operator Comrade Azhovkov says: "It is hard for us to work in the district. We do the work of box-office attendants, ushers and firemen, and the district motion picture facilities department pays no attention to our requests."

The incorrect attitude of the Plavsk District Executive Committee toward cultural-enlightenment work reflects the guidance provided by the Tula Province Executive Committee as well.

Deputy's Forum: IMPROVE ORGANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK IN CITIES. (By V. Kamensky, Deputy to Kirov Borough Soviet and Chief Architect for Leningrad. Izvestia, March 21, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) In Leningrad, year after year, building activity is proceeding apace, the city's economy is developing, the cultural and living conditions of the workers improve. Last year, 305,700 square meters of new living space were built and put into use. The plan for providing living quarters with gas was overfulfilled and at present 70% of all apartments are provided with gas.

Reconstruction of the main thoroughfares in our city is going on—trolley tracks have been removed from Nevsky and Kirov Prospects, and Lenin Street has been transformed, as has the quay on the Obvodny Canal near the Warsaw and Baltic Stations.

... Construction of the Victory Parks in Moscow and Primorsky Boroughs is continuing along with the second section of the gigantic Kirov Stadium and borough gardens and parks. Reknowned suburban areas are being rebuilt—Petrodvorets, Pushkin, Pavlovsk, Strelna, Gatchina. ...

The significant work that has been done in compiling a general development plan for Leningrad has made possible a more compact and economic solution of the problem of the future development of the city and of its center without damage to the architectural and artistic ensemble.

The main focus of construction activity is now on those areas singled out in the general developmental plan and on the major thoroughfares—Stalin, Stachki, Primorsky and Engels Prospects and Lenin and other streets. ...

The volume of housing construction, which increases year by year, has made imperative radical changes in the methods of both construction and planning. Until 1949, housing construction in Leningrad was carried on according to plans which were not based on a unified planning and building resolution. This made impossible the mass production in factories of standard parts and elements for buildings. ...

The Leningrad building materials industry changed over to mass serial production of industrial structures and building components. In 1950-1951 it became possible, by using standardized units, to plan for 244 apartment houses with an over-all area of about 600,000 square meters. This conformed to the full schedule of urban housing construction for these two years. ...

The concentration and industrialization of construction has created the requisite conditions for the complete solution not only of technical construction problems but also of architectural tasks. The most important of these is building entire blocks as single ensembles along thoroughfares. ...

In settling such problems, you cannot rely on individual taste and be guided by intuition. Only by developing the classical traditions of building in Petersburg—Petrograd—Leningrad is it possible to create a uniform and integrated architectural ensemble without destroying the inherent atmosphere of the city.

The important problems which arise in connection with ensemble building necessitate changes in architectural and construction practices, a reconsideration of the entire organization of the creative process of planning. So-called "piece" planning of buildings becomes inadmissible. What is needed are borough and thoroughfare collectives working on an integrated solution of the problems involved in creating the ensembles of boroughs and thoroughfares. ...

The present capacity of building organizations no longer corresponds to the scale and scope of construction work. The organizational form of building trusts is not up to the requirements of present-day life, nor can it cope with the tasks set before it by architectural practice. Despite the amalgamation of building organizations within this or that ministry, there are still just as many as before. The 1951 plan for housing construction was in fact executed by 40 building organizations and more than 200 contractors. ...

It seems to us that the departmental affiliation of construction organizations should be abolished and that building should be concentrated in large trusts, organized on a territorial basis and integrated in the system of city Soviets, which would be the allocators of material and funds for construction. Such an organization, in our opinion, not only would raise the quality of building but would greatly influence the architectural appearance of our cities. The chief architects of cities would be able to plan urban building correctly, allocating capital for the creation of large ensembles.

In the postwar period, reconstruction of the Arts Square and Brodsky Street—one of the major ensembles of the architect Rossi—have been carried out. Klenovaya Avenue near the Engineers' Castle has been reconstructed to approximate its historical appearance and opens up a vista of this beautiful building and of the Manège Square. The reconstruction of the historic Narva Gates, with all their embossed and sculptured detail work, has been completed, and the Petrovsky gates in Peter and Paul Fortress have also been restored. The highly complicated task of restoring the facades of the Marble Palace is under way at present.

However, the restoration and renovation of architectural monuments is not being carried out as expeditiously as possible, because the correct organizational forms have not been found. ... The scientific and restoration workshops of the Administration of Architectural Affairs of the Leningrad Soviet Executive Committee do not have sufficient capacity to carry out such work on a large scale. ...

(Editorial)—IMPROVE AND REDUCE COST OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS. (Izvestia, March 21, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... In recent years considerable work has been done to simplify the structure of the administrative machinery and lower its cost: many surplus units have been eliminated and the persons thus released set to work in production. This has improved the work of the apparatus and reduced expenditure on maintaining it. Thus, for example, hundreds of unnecessary administrative units have been eliminated on the recommendation of local Soviet agencies in the Bashkir Republic and in Ryazan, Tambov and other provinces.

Until recently the Russian Republic Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry had province trusts in addition to local meat combines. Practice showed that in a number of provinces there was no justification for the existence of these trusts, and the ministry rightly closed down six of them. It was thus able to improve its management of the combines and to save the state many hundreds of thousands of rubles.

However, there are still great opportunities for cutting down the size and cost of the administrative apparatus. In a number of provinces and republics there are all kinds of supply and distribution agencies which duplicate each other's work and the elimination of which will be beneficial and make possible a large saving of funds.

A checkup by finance agencies and state control bodies has established the fact that certain ministries and departments have violated government regulations by maintaining personnel in excess of the number authorized and setting up new administrative units. This has occurred in a number of enterprises of the Ministries of the Fishing, Lumber, Meat and Dairy and Automobile and Tractor Industries, among others.

In 62 enterprises and organizations of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Fishing Industry over 1500 administrative personnel in excess of the number authorized were found. Their wages over a year and a half amounted to over 15,000,000 rubles. ...

The truck transportation systems of the Ministries of Railroads, the Food Industry and Trade are over-staffed. In Mos-

cow alone these ministries have set up more than 1000 motor transport "centers," most of which have only one or two vehicles.

The directors of certain institutions and organizations resort to deceiving the state in order to conceal the excessive size of their staffs. They maintain superfluous administrative workers from the wage funds allotted for production, registering them as workers in production shops. Thus Comrade Butorin, manager of the Moscow Clock Factory No. 2, took advantage of the lack of control on the part of the Chief Watch and Clock Industry Administration to support 64 unauthorized officials in the factory management at the expense of production personnel. ...

Such violations result from the fact that officials of ministries, economic organizations and republic and local Soviet agencies do not always ensure strict inspection of the observance of personnel discipline or bring violators to book. Many finance agencies, also, exercise inadequate control over the observance of personnel and budget discipline and themselves register unauthorized appointments and padded salaries. ...

Serious attention must be paid to improving the technique of Soviet and economic work.

GET ACQUAINTED! (By Ye. Vesenin. Krokodil, March 20; reprinted in Pravda, March 24, p. 2. Complete text:)

We foresaw energetic protests from the persons whose photographs appear on this page.

"Why have we been grouped together here? We're not even acquainted with one another!"

Indeed, citizens, the six of you meet for the first time here, today. But there is one other person: he relates you all and brings you close to one another, and it is he who has brought you all together here.

Permit me to introduce him: Nikolai Fyodorovich Timofeyev. You don't remember him? That's understandable—the acquaintance was a fleeting one and vanished quickly from your memories.

"Who is he?" you ask.

When you made the acquaintance of Nikolai Fyodorovich you did not ask this simple and natural question. You took his word for it that he was a construction engineer. You thought it would be insulting to ask for this passport or other documents, or to find out where he came from, what he had built and when—whether, indeed, he had built anything at all. Even a casual glance at his documents would have told you what Timofeyev himself shamelessly hushed up: that he had not graduated from any institute and that for misdemeanors punishable under the Criminal Code he had been obliged to spend time far from his native surroundings.

But Litvinov, manager of the Russian Republic Building Assembly Trust (now dissolved), did not wish—just like the rest of you, by the way—to trouble himself with useless formalities, and when Timofeyev applied to him in December, 1947, he immediately appointed him to a construction project in Lebedyan, Ryazan Province.

There Timofeyev's energetic but quite unproductive activity lasted a year and a half. After this it was no longer safe to stay in Lebedyan, and Nikolai Fyodorovich left the hospitable sanctuary of the building trust, taking with him 10,000 rubles of government money and the office seal.

Two weeks later the Lebedyan builder presented himself in Moscow to you, Peter Andreyevich Badin (Photograph No. 2) at the Wood Chemistry Procurement Trust. You immediately appointed him chief engineer of the Ivakinsk lumber industry base in Kemerovo Province. True, he did not tarry long with you. The local militia suddenly became interested in his reasons for categorically refusing to surrender his passport for residence registration, and Timofeyev had to flee hurriedly, abandoning to fate the house he had built for himself from materials belonging to the trust.

In February, 1950, Timofeyev honored Kostroma with his arrival and favored you, Vasily Fedoseyevich Khvatov (Photograph No. 3), as director of the lumber industry's construction administration, with a visit. Fearing that such a valuable worker might be lured away from you, you, Vasily Fedoseyevich appointed him head of a construction sector. Before a month was out he had, before your admiring eyes, transferred 40,400 rubles from the cashbox into his own pocket and again vanished.

This frequent change of climate, together with his complex financial operations, played havoc with Nikolai Fyodorovich's nerves and so undermined his health that he was compelled to spend the summer at resorts under the beneficial and healthful skies of the south.

Once fully recovered, he betook himself to Chelyabinsk, where he offered his services to you, Dmitry Ivanovich Vinogradov (Photograph No. 4). As assistant director of the Urals Meat and Dairy Industry Trust you were overjoyed at this unexpected opportunity and appointed Timofeyev acting director and chief engineer in Petropavlovsk. A month turned out to be quite enough for Timofeyev to exercise his talents there and, after appropriating 38,000 rubles, he made off for a destination unknown.

In January, 1951, after a short acquaintance with you, Peter Koronatovich Sokolov (Photograph No. 5), Nikolai Fyodorovich received from the Russian Republic Food Industry Construction Trust an order appointing him to Pskov. Unhappily, however, operations there did not develop on Timofeyev's scale and he was forced to clear out so unexpectedly that he absconded with a mere 7000 rubles or so.

You, Andrei Sergeyevich Polyakov (Photograph No. 6), took advantage of the incident which had impelled Timofeyev to leave the inhospitable confines of Pskov and hastened to offer him a building office in Borovsk, Kaluga Province, under the Russian Republic Rural Construction Trust. Nikolai Fyodorovich graciously accepted your kind offer and two months later bade farewell to the Kaluga construction project, contenting himself with 28,000 rubles.

One fine day in August Timofeyev crossed the threshold of the Central Procurements Construction Trust, an agency under U.S.S.R. jurisdiction, where he was cordially received by you, Mikhail Lavrentiyevich Saskovets (Photograph No. 7). You were very favorably impressed with your new acquaintance and immediately appointed him to the construction project of a grain elevator in Saratov Province, giving him broad authority. You solemnly entrusted Nikolai Fyodorovich with authority to enter into any transactions or contracts and to receive goods and money.

Timofeyev justified your high confidence and, seizing 43,897 rubles, 99 kopeks, left Saratov Province filled with gratitude to you.

And so, citizens (Photographs Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7), you have refreshed your memory of your unpleasant acquaintance with Nikolai Fyodorovich Timofeyev (Photograph No. 1). You have finally had the opportunity to get together. Get acquainted! Have a friendly chat—have a talk, among other things, about vigilance. Share your experience of how you neglected your jobs and were taken in.

(Obituary)—A. I. KOZLOV. (Moskovskaya pravda, March 21, p. 4. 450 words. Condensed text:) Alexander Ivanovich Kozlov passed away March 19, 1952, after a serious illness.

A. I. Kozlov was born in 1900 in a worker's family and began a life of toil at an early age. In 1918 he joined the Bolshevist party and remained an active worker in its ranks until the end of his life.

From 1938 onward A. I. Kozlov occupied responsible posts in industry. During the great patriotic war he was U.S.S.R. Deputy People's Commissar of the Mortar Industry. During the last five years he had done executive work in the Soviet Military Administration and Soviet Control Commission in Germany. ...

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'POOR GUIDANCE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY IN GROZNY.' * (Izvestia, March 23, p. 2. Complete text:) The Grozny Province Soviet Executive Committee has discussed the article published under the above heading in Izvestia Jan. 8 and has acknowledged the correctness of its criticism of shortcomings in the guidance of local and cooperative industry.

The resolution adopted by the province executive committee outlines concrete measures for improving the work of local and cooperative industry and for increasing the production of consumers' goods.

Women

FOSTER AND TRAIN CADRES OF WOMEN. (By V. Sitov, Staff Correspondent for the Uzbek Republic. Pravda, March 25, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Tashkent—Early in the 1930s the J. V. Stalin Textile Combine, one of the largest in the country, was built on the outskirts of Tashkent. ... Russian workers and textile engineers worked hard to build and open the combine, and some of them remained behind to live and work in Tashkent. Thanks to the aid of the Party and government Soviet Uzbekistan was given the opportunity to foster and train its own cadres for the textile industry from among working people of the indigenous nationality. ...

Dozens of homes with gardens and vineyards were built on Chereshnevaya, Zavodskaya and Silikatnaya Streets for the cadre workers—Russians and Uzbeks. Unfortunately, the number of the combine's workers, engineers and technicians of the indigenous nationality has not grown in recent years. In particular, there are few Uzbek women in the factories and shops. Directors of the combine and officials of the city of Tashkent's Frunze Borough Party Committee attempt to explain the failure of the number of women workers of the local nationality to increase in a number of ways, particularly by alleging that Uzbek women "do not want to learn to be weavers and spinners," that girls leave their jobs as soon as they get married, etc. Meanwhile, the main reasons for the slow increase in the number of women of the local nationality at enterprises lie in shortcomings in organizational supervision, in slackening of educational work among women and in lack of concern for their cultural and social welfare. The combine's Party committee and the Frunze Borough Party Committee are not the only ones responsible for this; the Tashkent City Party Committee is also to blame.

Back in 1946 our Party Central Committee noted that the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Tashkent City Committee and the Party committee of the Tashkent Textile Combine underestimated the importance of recruiting and training Uzbek national cadres. At that time the local Party organizations were instructed to adopt measures for recruiting workers of the indigenous nationality for the Tashkent Textile Combine, to provide the necessary cultural and social conditions for the workers and to help the directors of the combine train cadres and eliminate the causes of the high turnover among workers at the combine. Tashkent's Party organizations did not draw the proper conclusions from these instructions.

The Tashkent City Party Committee ignores the fact that the necessary conditions for increasing the number of women workers are not being provided at the textile combine. Not a single children's institution has been built there since the war. ...

There are many shortcomings at the combine in organizing production and technical training for women. The number of Uzbek women who have completed refresher training in shops of the combine has dropped to half in the past three years. Last year 100 Uzbek girls were enrolled in the factory trade school. Only 35 persons were recruited for the group training to work as fly frame operators, and many of them have already left their jobs. Among the 216 persons enrolled in the factory trade school this year only four are Uzbek women. Instead of perfecting methods of on-the-job training the combine has closed down the factory trade school's production shops.

Cultural-enlightenment work is neglected at the combine. It has an excellent Palace of Culture and a well-equipped sports center, but with the full knowledge of local officials a large part of the former (42 rooms) is occupied by various offices. The Uzbek Republic Council of Ministers and the Tashkent City Soviet are not taking steps to evict these tenants, even though they have adopted resolutions on the subject.

The Party committee, the Young Communist League committee and the women's council of the combine do poor work to organize mass work among Uzbek women workers. Few lectures or discussions are offered in the Uzbek language, and the Stakhanovite experience of leading weavers and spinners is insufficiently popularized.

The unsatisfactory recruiting and training of local national cadres is characteristic not only of the textile combine but of other enterprises in the city of Tashkent as well. Many Uzbek women workers have left the city's industry in recent years. ...

Are the republic's Party organizations aware of this? Indeed they are. At least there have been enough resolutions on recruiting women for industry and work among women. The whole trouble is that these resolutions are not backed by real action. ...

Trade Unions

STALINIST SOLICITUDE FOR HEALTH OF SOVIET PEOPLE. —The New State Social Insurance Budget. (By Ye. Kiktenko, Assistant Director of the Central Council of Trade Unions' State Social Insurance Administration. Trud, March 20, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) ... The 1952 social insurance budget of the workers and employees of our country is yet another vivid proof of the tireless Stalinist solicitude for the well-being of Soviet citizens. Such tremendous funds are a real supplement to the wage fund. The duty of the trade unions is to see to it that every kopek is used to the greatest advantage.

Last year the trade unions built and expanded a number of health resorts with social insurance funds. The splendidly equipped Piket and Shartash sanatoriums, as well as rest homes in Gorky, Novosibirsk, Kuibyshev, Sverdlovsk and other provinces were put into operation.

Teachers' clubs have been built in Smolensk and Kazan. A ski run has been set up in Izhevsk. The physical culturists of the trade union public sports societies have received a remarkable alpine skating rink near Alma-Ata.

With the putting into operation of new health resorts the trade unions were given the opportunity of providing excellent rest and treatment for a greater number of working people. In 1951 almost 2,700,000 workers and employees rested and received treatment at health resorts—200,000 more than in 1950. About 2,500,000 school children spent their vacations in Young Pioneer camps.

Millions of working people received various forms of assistance from the social insurance funds.

It is necessary, however, to note that there are serious short-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 18.

comings in the social insurance work of a number of trade union Central Committees. By their poor direction of the aktiv, many factory and plant committees have deprived it of any control over the expenditure of funds and have used the money in a wasteful manner, sometimes quite incorrectly and in violation of financial discipline.

The Central Committees of the trade unions in nonferrous metallurgy, rail transportation, the automobile and tractor industry and the paper industry overexpend their funds for acquisition of passes to sanatoriums and rest homes and for the upkeep of Young Pioneer camps. At the same time, some trade union organizations take an irresponsible attitude toward the utilization of health resort passes.

In nine months of 1951 the Trade Union of Coal Industry Workers failed to use 1614 passes, rail transportation workers 759, lumber industry workers 417, state farm workers 297 and oil industry workers 265. The chairmen of the Central Committees of these trade unions, Comrades Rossochinsky, Cherednichenko, Sholmov, Kaplin and Akhundov, must bring to book those responsible for such outrages and see to it that they are not allowed to occur again.

Having relaxed their control over the expenditure of funds paid out on presentation of certificates of temporary disability, and also over the work of medical institutions, many trade union organizations have permitted overexpenditure of funds for payment of this type of benefits. Such a state of affairs is intolerable. The most important task of public health agencies, and of trade union and economic officials, is to strive for a further improvement of medical facilities and a reduction of the sickness rate among workers and employees. ...

This year about 670,000 working people will travel on trade union passes to the southern health resorts in Sochi, Pyatigorsk, Zheleznovodsk and the Crimea, and along the Black Sea coast. More than 2,000,000 workers, employees and students will spend some time in the trade union rest homes situated in various parts of the vast Soviet Union, and over 135,000 will visit the overnight sanatoriums which have been set up at major factories, plants and mines. These sanatoriums, in which people receive treatment in their leisure time, have given a good account of themselves.

Thus in 1952 more than 2,800,000 people will rest or receive treatment in health resorts through social insurance funds.

Twenty per cent of the sanatorium passes and 10% of the rest home passes will be issued to trade union organizations free of charge, and the others at cut rates—30% of their actual cost. ...

In case of need, trade union organizations can afford their members assistance in paying for the journey to the sanatoriums, within the limits of appropriated funds. For this purpose 15,000,000 rubles have been allotted.

Construction, expansion and equipment of trade union health resorts will continue to develop in 1952. The social insurance budget allocates 231,900,000 rubles for these purposes. ...

PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TRADE UNION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY WORKERS. (Trud, March 22, p. 1. Complete text:) The fourth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Textile Industry Workers lasted two days. Comrade Sporyshev, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Light Industry, and Comrade Muravyeva, Chairman of the Trade Union Central Committee, made reports on the tasks of economic and trade union organizations in fulfilling collective contracts for 1952.

This year's collective contracts provide for a considerable increase in output of fabrics, extension of the assortment, improvement in quality and reduction of unit cost. On the initiative of Maria Rozhneva and Lydia Kononenko, the workers of many enterprises have already discovered additional reserves for fulfillment of all plan indices. The task is now to develop socialist competition more widely and to improve the dissemination of Stakhanovite experience.

The new collective contracts impose grave obligations for improving the living conditions and cultural and welfare services of the textile workers. Work on carrying out these obligations must be started immediately the contracts come into force.

Comrade Simonzhenkova, Chairman of the Moscow Province Trade Union Committee, Comrade Leventsova, Chairman of the Smolensk Province Trade Union Committee, and others made speeches in the course of the discussion criticizing the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry for doing little to help lagging enterprises. Comrade Zyrin, Russian Republic Deputy Minister of Light Industry, observed that there is a very high turnover of labor in certain combines and factories. Those who leave are mainly young women workers who do not cope with their norms. Economic and trade union organizations must help the lagging workers to attain the level of the advanced ones. Comrade Boitsova, Chairman of the Ivanovo Province Trade Union Committee, emphasized the great importance of those clauses in the collective contract which provide for measures to strengthen labor discipline.

The session also discussed the fulfillment of the trade union and social insurance budgets for 1951 and approved the budget for 1952.

National Economy

ON REBORN LAND. (Pravda, March 20, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) Lvov—More than 2500 industrial enterprises have been restored or built and about 300 Machine and Tractor Stations have been organized in the western provinces of the Ukraine since the war.

In order to help the western provinces in further developing productive forces the Presidium of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences held a special conference in Lvov of the Council for Studying the Productive Forces of the Ukraine Republic, the Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers' State Planning Committee and the Ukraine Republic Ministry of Agriculture. Reports were delivered on socialist transformations in the western provinces under Soviet rule, prospects for future power development and means of improving agriculture. About 60 reports were heard in the sessions of the geology and useful minerals, agriculture, power development and gas and oil industry, water resources, forestry and horticulture sections.

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN PROVINCES OF UKRAINE. (Literaturnaya gazeta, March 25, p. 1. 300 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—The western provinces of the Ukraine—Lvov, Drogobych, Stanislav, Rovno, Volyn, Ternopol, Chernovtsy and Transcarpathia Provinces—are the newest in the republic. Joined to the Soviet Ukraine in the recent past, they have totally changed their aspect. However, their national economic resources have not yet been sufficiently studied.

Active study of the productive forces of the Ukraine's western provinces has been carried out by many state and scientific institutions of the republic. This great work preceded a joint conference of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences' Council for Studying the Productive Forces of the Ukraine, the State Planning Committee and the republic Ministry of Agriculture held the other day in Lvov. ...

The attention of the agricultural section was concentrated on studying urgent questions of soil amelioration, grass-field crop rotation and utilization of local sources of fertilizer, particularly lignite of high ash content.

The forestry and horticulture section listened with interest to a report by the Leningrad scientist Prof. V. Sochav on the prospects for developing tea cultivation in Transcarpathia Province. Tastings of Transcarpathian tea confirmed the fact that it is not inferior in quality to the best well-known varieties.

Measures for affording scientific help to the industry of the western provinces were framed at the conference.

(Editorial)—IMPROVE WORK OF LOCAL FINANCIAL AGENCIES. (Izvestia, March 25, p. 1. 1100 words. Summary:) Financial and credit agencies play an important role in strengthening cost accounting and financial control over the work of enterprises, organizations and institutions and over the use of budget funds. The financial agencies, as was pointed out at the third session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet in 1951, have improved their work in realizing the budget. However, some financial agencies still do not show sufficient diligence in fulfillment of financial plans and have poor control over the observance of financial discipline. There was laxity in

the Belorussian and Karelo-Finnish Republics and in a number of provinces of the Russian Federation in particular. In a number of places officials of financial agencies are not correcting shortcomings committed by enterprises and organizations in calculating turnover taxes.

The serious shortcomings in carrying out financial plans are mainly the result of insufficient precision and efficiency in the work of the local financial agencies, of their inability to bring about an improvement in qualitative indices. They are also the result of insufficient attention by the executive committees of local Soviets to the work of the financial agencies and the qualifications of their personnel.

It was pointed out at the third session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet that a number of financial officials entrusted with checking on the correctness of turnover taxes still lack sufficient qualifications, with the result that they cannot check carefully on operations and often play the role of mere recorders.

The result of such a situation is evident from the following: more than 800,000 rubles extra were obtained through the turnover tax from five of the 23 enterprises in Ivanovo Province checked by inspectors of the Russian Republic Ministry of Finance in February, 1952. Serious mistakes in checking on figures for the turnover tax are also made by state revenue inspectors in the city of Voronezh.

Turnover taxes and profit deductions constitute a major part of the state budget. The revenues for the U.S.S.R. state budget in 1952 totaled 509,900,000,000 rubles, of which turnover taxes accounted for 260,000,000,000 rubles and profit deductions for 62,000,000,000. This is why accurate work by the financial agencies is so important.

In order for the financial agencies to cope with their tasks they must rely on the aktiv, increasing the demands made on the financial and accounting personnel of enterprises and reacting promptly to shortcomings and omissions in their work.

Special attention must be given to improving the qualifications of officials of local financial agencies. The importance of this task for a number of provinces can be judged from the following example. Half of the 84 state revenue inspectors of the district financial departments do not have any financial training, while most of them are making no effort to improve their knowledge of economics. This gives rise to various errors and omissions in their work.

Officials of local financial agencies have serious claims against the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance and the State Financial Publishing House for not taking due action to publish vitally needed books and pamphlets. The state revenue inspectors' handbook is a general set of instructions on turnover taxes which was approved several years ago and has undergone so many amendments that even experienced financial personnel are seldom able to make sense of it.

The republic Councils of Ministers and the local Soviets are called upon to increase their attention to the work of the financial agencies, to audit their work more often and to give more help in solving the tasks confronting them.

LONG-DISTANCE POWER LINES.—Interview With D. I. Achkasov, Chief of Main Volga Electrical Network Construction Administration. (Izvestia, March 23, p. 1. 600 words. Condensed text:) The construction of the gigantic power stations on the Volga has confronted Soviet science and technology with a number of complicated tasks, one of which is the transmission of power over long distances. The Stalingrad and Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Stations will produce 20,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power each year, and Moscow is to receive more than half of it. The Kuibyshev-Moscow power lines will be 914 kilometers long and the Stalingrad-Moscow lines 1100 kilometers. These lines will carry the exceptionally high potential of 400,000 volts.

No such lines have been built in any other country. The longest transmission line in the U.S.A. does not exceed 430 kilometers in length and carries 287,000 volts.

The power lines from Stalingrad to Moscow, Kuibyshev to Moscow and Stalingrad to Kuibyshev will form a closed triangle and constitute the first major links in the unified high-voltage grid that will soon link all the power systems of the European part of the U.S.S.R.

This unification of the power system into one super-powerful unit is of enormous importance for the whole economy of the country. It will make possible economies of up to 15% of all power produced in the stations of the system. It must be noted that power from the hydroelectric stations is five to six times cheaper and needs no fuel to produce.

In a month's time work will be started on the basic tasks of constructing power lines from Moscow to Kuibyshev. The route of the lines is being laid out, bridges and roads are being repaired and new roads built. Housing settlements, temporary machinery bases and garages are being constructed. The power workers have at their disposal bulldozers, scrapers, excavators, cranes and mobile concrete mixers. Seventeen hundred trucks and more than 300 tractors will be used in the construction work. ...

IN STALINGRAD CANAL ZONE. (Izvestia, March 23, p. 1. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—A scientific conference convened by the Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences has discussed problems of the agricultural development of the Stalingrad Canal area. Members of the joint Caspian expedition of the Lenin All-Soviet Academy of Agricultural Sciences and republic scientific institutions took part in the conference.

The future canal will link two mighty waterways, the Volga and the Ural. Millions of hectares of land in the Caspian area and West Kazakhstan will be irrigated. A plan for the agricultural development of the canal zone has already been drawn up, setting aside certain areas for the breeding of fine-fleeced sheep. The dozens of dams being built in the flood lands of the five rivers which cross the territory of West Kazakhstan Province will make it possible to irrigate hundreds of thousands of hectares of pasture and meadow land.

(Editorial)—SOCIALIST COMPETITION OF MILLIONS. (Izvestia, March 19, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... It has become a noteworthy tradition for the millions of working people in our country to express their strivings, thoughts and feelings in letters to the great teacher and leader of peoples J. V. Stalin, with whose name all triumphs of the Soviet people are linked. ...

In their letter to Comrade Stalin early this year the Magnitogorsk steelworkers made serious and responsible pledges in the competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 plan, expressing readiness to carry out all assignments of the Party and government. The initiative of the Magnitogorsk workers was taken up with tremendous enthusiasm at other ferrous metallurgy enterprises. The steelworkers of the Kuznetsk Stalin Combine and of the Zaporozhye Ordzhonikidze Steel Plant joined in the competition.

The oil workers of Bashkiria and Tataria and the miners and mine builders of Stalino Province pledged themselves in their letters to Comrade Stalin to fulfill the 1952 plan ahead of schedule and to achieve further successes in developing these important branches of socialist industry.

Today Izvestia publishes a letter to Comrade J. V. Stalin from the builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station—the great construction project which has no equal the world over. The country reads with great joy about the tremendous successes gained on the great construction project of comminism last year: more than 8,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork was completed, more than 70,000 square meters of housing was built, 162 kilometers of railroads were put into operation, high-voltage transmission lines were set up, work was started on digging a cofferdam for the station proper, etc. ...

The builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station pledge pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 state plan for construction and assembly work, completion of 28,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork, construction of 100,000 square meters of housing, increased labor productivity and reduced costs. ...

A characteristic feature of the socialist pledges of Soviet citizens in competition is the concentrating of attention and effort on the solution of the great tasks now confronting every branch of the national economy. ... The main thing in the socialist pledges is the fact that the participants in competition set themselves the task of working for new increases in production, improved quality and reduced unit costs through maximum increases in the productivity of equipment and economies of raw materials and supplies. ...

Our heroes of labor are the production innovators who work fruitfully to perfect technology and improve labor organization. Their achievements are the basis for the further prospering of our industry, for its new growth. The task is to disseminate broadly in all enterprises, in all branches of the economy, new methods of labor and of production organization and the best means of utilizing equipment.

[For a listing of letters to Stalin see the Index.]

INCOME OF POPULATION FROM STATE LOANS. (Komsomolskaya pravda, March 21, p. 2. Complete text:) The income of the population of the Soviet Union from winnings on the state loans is rising each year. According to information supplied by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance, the savings banks paid out 17,000,000,000 rubles to holders of state loan bonds during the postwar five-year plan. In 1951 the subscribers to state loans received nearly 5,000,000,000 rubles in winnings, and this year the total will be even higher: 7,000,000,000 rubles will be paid out in winnings.

Industry

COMPETITION OF ZAPOROZHYE STEEL PLANT WORKERS. (By A. Pudikov, Chief Engineer of Zaporozhye Steel Plant. Izvestia, March 20, p. 2. 1500 words. Summary:) The initiative of the personnel of Magnitogorsk's Stalin Combine has resulted in widespread socialist competition for a new upsurge in Soviet metallurgy in 1952. Workers at Zaporozhye's Sergo Ordzhonikidze Steel Plant have warmly supported this appeal, pledging in their letter to Comrade J. V. Stalin to deliver thousands of tons of pig iron, steel and rolled steel above the annual plan and to effect savings of millions of rubles in operations. The plant overfulfilled the program for the entire metallurgical cycle in January and February.

Entering upon socialist competition, the millworkers and public organizations have paid particular attention to the use of all internal reserves to increase production and reduce costs.

Smelter Semyon Yakimenko proposed complex competition among the metallurgists for maximum annual output of furnaces and rolling mills. He and the two men replacing him on the other shifts pledged to smelt 25,000 tons more steel than was smelted by the best furnace in our open-hearth shop in 1951. Just what is original about Comrade Yakimenko's proposal?

As is known, success in the work of every enterprise or shop depends on coordination of all its parts. Comrade Yakimenko proposed that the smelters and all other brigades tending the open-hearth furnaces join together as participants in competition for increased smelting, for maximum productivity. They smelted more than 3000 tons of metal above plan in January, completing the process one and one-half to two hours ahead of schedule and obtaining about nine tons of steel per square meter of furnace area instead of the average 6.11 tons. Constantly expanding the socialist competition, the steelworkers are discovering new reserves for further increasing the amount smelted.

Overexpenditures of metal in the open-hearth and rolling shops constituted a grave shortcoming in our work during 1951, as was correctly pointed out by Comrade Khokhlov, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Council of Nationalities at the third session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. This year the millworkers will take all possible steps toward preventing overexpenditures of metal. This question was discussed at a factory technical conference, called on the initiative of our Party organization. Concrete measures were outlined for eliminating faulty production and combating losses of metal and furnace charges. The workers in the rolling mill requested that workers in the open-hearth shop furnish only good-quality ingots. This is already producing good results. The factory management and Party and trade union organizations are taking steps to include all workers in complex socialist competition.

A number of important problems have to be solved if the mill personnel's pledges are to be carried out: coordination of the work of all brigades, over-all planning in connection with the competition and furnishing of the necessary material and technical facilities. Right now the open-hearth shop faces the problem of the increased weight of smeltings. Experience has shown that the weight of each smelting can be increased by 15 to 20 tons, but this means that the capacity of the ladle cranes must be increased.

Last year engineers from our plant worked with scientists from the Zaporozhye Farm Machinery Institute on plans for rebuilding several cranes. However, quite involved plans were required for rebuilding the cranes, which were manufactured by the Novo-Krematorsk Machine-Building Plant. We have asked the plant several times for help, but so far to no avail. We hope it will help us in seeing that the capacity of all ladle cranes is increased by the same amount.

The construction of heat-resistant chrome-magnesite crowns for the open-hearth furnaces would bring about a great increase in production. The plant already has several such furnaces but needs more. The chrome-magnesite refractories supplied by the Chasov Yar Refractories Plant are of poor quality. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's Chief Refractories Plants Administration should help the Chasov Yar Plant to master the production of chrome-magnesite brick.

Lastly, there is the problem of supplying good lime. Difficulties with lime can no longer be allowed to hold up smelting. The capacity of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's lime plant in Kushugum can be increased through simple organizational and technical measures. Work on the sulphur purifier at the Zaporozhye By-Product Coke Plant should be speeded up so that the open-hearth furnaces can operate with purified coke oven gas, thereby considerably speeding the process of smelting high-quality steel. This also depends on the ministry.

AGAINST FORMALISM IN GUIDANCE OF COMPETITION. (By F. Volnykh, Lipetsk, Voronezh Province. Pravda, March 22, p. 2. 1500 words. Summary:) The Lipetsk Tractor Plant, which supplies agriculture with KD-35 diesel tractors, has been increasing production of machines and spare parts every year. Some brigades have excelled in the top-quality production, some individual workers have introduced innovations that have resulted in considerable economies. And the number of innovators has increased: whereas three years ago only one out of ten workers was classed as an innovator, the ratio is now one out of every four.

But at the same time there are numerous shortcomings in this plant's operations. For a number of years now the plant has been unable to meet the plan for reduced production costs; in the past year, the production cost of a tractor was 13% higher than the cost called for in the plan. Quality is not what it should be.

All of these shortcomings result from the fact that the struggle to improve the qualitative indices of production is poorly organized. Formalism exists in the guidance of socialist competition by the factory management and the Party and trade union committees.

(Editorial)—PERFECT THE METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT. (Izvestia, March 23, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... Participants in socialist competition set themselves the task of excellent mastery of new equipment and advanced work methods, of applying the achievements of science and technology to production. They show creative initiative and concern for increasing the speed of production, and they strive to save on raw materials, electric power, fuel and supplies. Such a situation demands greater perfection in methods of management, improved economic and organizational functioning of the state apparatus, improved management of enterprises, close coordination of all production processes and correct supplying of material and equipment. Production executives must eliminate rapidly and efficiently all obstacles in the path of those competing and create for every worker every condition for highly productive, rhythmic work.

Every year our progress becomes more rapid and the number of our leading enterprises increases. However, we still have lagging factories and state and collective farms. There are enterprises which consistently fail to fulfill production plans, or fulfill them in terms of gross output but not in terms of assortment, reduction of unit costs or of profits.

Some ministries, content with average indices for plan fulfillment, allow individual enterprises to lag. It is known, for example, that enterprises of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry fulfilled the gross output plan 102% last year. However, almost one-third of the U.S.S.R. enterprises in this branch of industry failed to cope with production plans.

The lumber industry has not fulfilled the plan for a number of years. Unsatisfactory use of new equipment, poor dissemination of the experience of leading equipment operators, the fact that many lumber camps do not strive for correct organization and higher productivity of labor—such are the main reasons for the lag in cutting and hauling lumber.

Take the Yesenovichi Lumber Camp in Kalinin Province. It has obtained much new equipment in recent years: eight power units and electric saws, tractors, timber-hauling cars and a narrow-gauge railroad. This large mechanized camp has been run by N. G. Snegov for many years. But the director has grown stale on the job and has forgotten that new conditions necessitate new work methods. He has become used to dealing with lumbermen armed with saws and axes, with timber haulers who drive carts, and under new conditions he seeks to work in the old way. Unfamiliar with the equipment and paying no attention to production details, unable to make correct use of engineers and technicians, foremen and other workers, Comrade Snegov tries to do everything himself and bungles the job. Equipment is poorly used, machinery is often idle or out of commission, and the railroad is little used. The camp failed to cope with the plan in 1951, and it is not fulfilling it this year either.

The ability to work with long-range developments in mind, to anticipate difficulties and prepare to meet them and to ensure exemplary fulfillment of production plans for all indices is an essential requisite for correct management of the economy. ... It is the duty of every Soviet and economic official constantly to study and disseminate advanced experience, to be receptive toward everything new that arises from actual experience and toward the initiative of the masses, to make constant use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and not to tolerate smugness and complacency. It is essential to inculcate in all officials intolerance of the amateurish approach, regardless of the form in which it appears, to develop an economist's attitude toward machinery and an attitude of thrift in the use of raw materials and supplies. ...

CONCERNING TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING OF WORKERS. (Pravda, March 24, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Officials of the industrial ministries, Moscow enterprises and trade union organizations met recently in Pravda's editorial offices to compare views on the state of on-the-job training of workers at enterprises and on means of improving it.

V. M. Yeremin of the Ministry of the Coal Industry spoke on the board scope of work to train miners. The extensive study network in all basins has 714 study centers and 145 educational combines giving courses. Many mining machinery schools have been opened and are playing an important role in training equipment operators. However, there are considerable shortcomings in the training of miners. The level of training in many instances lags behind the demand.

Comrade L. A. Rimsky of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy stressed that the quality of studies was the main thing at present. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has two institutes for technical training of workers, but there are many shortcomings in their work to turn out qualified metallurgists. Control over the quality of studies has not been organized at most enterprises.

I. K. Rudenko of the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry reported on the varied forms of technical training at machine tool plants. Stakhanovite schools where workers master the work methods of innovators have become very widespread.

G. F. Fyodorova of the Ministry of the Lumber Industry spoke about the unsatisfactory organization of technical instruction at many enterprises of the lumber industry. This year thousands of highly qualified workers should be trained at the lumber camps, but the present study network is not guaranteeing fulfillment of this task.

V. M. Mushkin of the Ministry of Transport Machine Building talked about problems of improving the quality of studies. Many factories have managed to organize on-the-job technical training well, but there are many enterprises where such training is poor, especially where the factory managers underestimate the importance of this work and do not provide the proper operating conditions. This is true of a number of freight car plants.

P. F. Pishchulin described the organization of mass technical studies at the Yefremov Red Proletarian Factory and added that more motion pictures should be used for training purposes. "We cannot really use the technical films at the present time," he said, "What films there are were outdated long ago and reflect yesterday's methods."

G. K. Volkova of the Compressor Plant mentioned the importance of interfactory Stakhanovite schools in disseminating advanced work methods. Three hundred Stakhanovites from various factories of the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry have been trained in such schools at the Compressor Plant and are now teaching what they have learned at their own factories.

Ya. G. Sud of the Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Plant pointed out that the lack of precisely defined study programs is a great obstacle to improving workers' qualifications. G. I. Goloborodko of the Ministry of Transport Machine Building dealt with the same subject in her speech.

Many speakers mentioned the shortage of textbooks and visual aids, and S. V. Smyslov of the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry criticized the branch publishing houses for publishing few textbooks and for lack of planning in the textbooks they did publish.

D. M. Zavyalov of the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry also stated that the Machinery Publishing House paid little attention to publication of textbooks and other aids for technical studies.

The discussion revealed that the on-the-job training of workers at enterprises is an important state matter and that it requires much attention by the ministries, administrative personnel and the Party and trade union organizations at enterprises.

On Economic Themes: FOR ECONOMY AND THRIFT IN PRODUCTION. (By P. Abrosimov, Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. (Pravda, March 25, p. 2. 2000 words. Summary:) The Party and Soviet organizations of the Belorussian Republic have made noteworthy gains in developing the republic's economy. Industrial output has increased 6.2 times between 1945 and 1952, while the volume of production by the machine-building industry has increased more than eight times in that period and is now at 3.5 times the prewar level. Power production and the building materials industry are being developed successfully. The 1951 plan for industries in the Belorussian Republic was fulfilled 103%, and the gross output of all industry increased 18% in comparison with 1950.

The republic's industry produces steel, rolled steel, automobiles, tractors, mobile power units, motorcycles, bicycles, various machine tools, electric motors, agricultural machinery, and cotton, wool, silk and linen cloth. The new tractor and automobile plants have more production area than all U.S.S.R. industry in Belorussia had in 1940.

Enterprises are improving their economic indices where the Party organizations exert real control over the economic activity of the administration and mobilize the personnel in the struggle for full use of the industry's internal reserves. However, analysis of work by the republic's industry during the past year and the months since then shows that we still have enterprises which are not carrying out state plans, which permit unproductive losses of raw materials and supplies and idleness of equipment. Some enterprises even overfulfill the gross output plan without always meeting quotas for production of major types of output.

A checkup on the storage and use of fuel at enterprises of the Belorussian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry showed that 18,600 tons of peat and coal were consumed in excess of plan in 1951 and that fuel records were not satisfactorily kept or storage and weighing done satisfactorily. The shortcomings and losses revealed were written off and the persons responsible got off unscathed.

Shoe enterprises of the Belorussian Leather Footwear Trust overexpended 67.1 tons of hard leather during nine months of 1951 alone, while enterprises of the Belorussian Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry used an extra 20 tons of gasoline during the year.

The main reason for overexpenditures of raw materials, supplies and fuel is that certain business managers do not pay due attention to qualitative indices in the work of the enterprises. This results in failure to adhere to established norms for use of raw materials and supplies, in frequent violation of production technology and in waste and lack of economy.

It is generally known that the rate of development of the national economy depends to a large extent on the correct organization of material supply, on the creation of the necessary production reserves and economical use of them, and on constant control over the use of supplies. It is a major duty of the business manager to adhere strictly to these requirements.

However, instead of striving to make Bolshevist use of internal reserves, some backward business managers strive to obtain as much from the state as possible, even resorting at times to various sordid machinations. Some enterprises keep careless records, sometimes entrusting them to second-rate workers. Recently the republic's Party organizations have uncovered padding of reports on the fulfillment of production plans, especially in enterprises of the Ministry of the Lumber Industry and in certain construction organizations. The Party organizations are taking steps to halt the antistate practices of unscrupulous managers.

We still have enterprise directors who strive to accumulate excess supplies and funds. Enterprises of the Belorussian Republic Ministry of Light Industry alone have above-norm stocks of raw materials worth 8,000,000 rubles, while 20 surplus machine tools lie in warehouses of a trust of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction.

Waste, violation of state discipline and the requirements of planned socialist economy, idleness of equipment and low-quality production are now being severely criticized at plenary sessions of Party committees and at aktiv meetings, in primary Party units and in the press. Those specifically responsible for waste are being held accountable.

The Soviet business manager must place the interests of the state above all else. Cases of waste should be criticized and condemned from all sides. Unfortunately, some factory and construction project Party organizations do not pay sufficient attention to the training of managerial personnel, exert poor control over administrative work and tolerate shortcomings in the organization of socialist competition for improved quality, lowered unit costs, profitable operations and complex economies of raw materials and supplies.

Success in the struggle for further development of production, for thrift and economy, depends largely on the political training and economic views of our personnel. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has organized in all city Party organizations seminars for administrative personnel in order to improve their political and economic training. Republic courses are held in Minsk for the directors of enterprises and the secretaries of Party organizations, and the experience of leading factories and workers is disseminated in the press.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee is working to have every Party organization in the republic call more attention to Party and political matters, and at the same time to have them pay more attention to the operations of industry, encourage cadres to approach work from the viewpoint of the state and teach them Bolshevist methods of management.

Letter to the Editor: OBSTACLES TO COLLECTION OF SCRAP METAL. (By P. Sheleketa, Inspector for Scrap Metal Collection, Prokhladny Division, Ordzhonikidze Railroad. Izvestia, March 22, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) Realizing that the country needs lots of metal, railwaymen on the Prokhladny Division of the Ordzhonikidze Railroad spend their free time looking for metal scrap. Workers at the locomotive depot have organized competition with signal workers and others for the best metal collection.

The scrap collecting continues, but it seems to me that this work would progress much better if local organizations of the Chief Ferrous Metal Salvage Administration gave the scrap collectors more assistance. Instead of helping, the local departments of the administration place various artificial barriers in the way of the scrap collectors. Comrade Polyakov, the chief administration's delegated agent at the Prokhladny Station, refuses to accept scrap in less than carload lots. Thus an organization which has gathered five to eight tons of metal scrap has to haul it to Nalchik, 70 kilometers away.

Comrade Ivanov, the chief administration's delegated agent for the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic, has instructed Comrade Polyakov to accept small lots of scrap, but these instructions have not been carried out. Our letter to the chief administration's North Caucasus offices has remained unanswered.

Work of the Soviets: MAKE BETTER USE OF RESERVES OF LOCAL INDUSTRY. (By K. Grishin, Vice-Chairman of the Vladimir Province Soviet Executive Committee and Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Izvestia, March 25, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Vladimir—Our province fulfilled the 1951 production plan by Dec. 1 and produced an extra 82,700,000 rubles' worth of linen, silk, shoes, knitwear, enamelware, furniture, hardware and other items by the end of the year. The Murom, Kovrov and Sudogda City and District Soviet Executive Committees pay constant attention to problems of local industry, hear regular reports on the operation of enterprises, check on the work of artels, organize exchanges of experience and propagandize Stakhanovite work methods.

It must be admitted that local industry could have made even greater strides in 1951 if we had made better use of existing production potential and sources of local raw material. Not all enterprises fulfilled their assignments for assortment and nomenclature, and not all improved the quality of their output.

Public services are not properly organized in some districts and cities of our province: there are still few shoe and clothing repair shops, and the production of household articles and furniture is not organized. Some cities like Vladimir and Gus-Khrustalny have great opportunities for using waste products from industries under U.S.S.R. jurisdiction but have not yet set up industrial combines.

The Vladimir and Kolchugino City Soviet Executive Committees and the Vyazniki, Lyakhovo and Fomin District Soviet Executive Committees pay little attention to the development of local industry, while their industrial and food combines, fuel offices and producers' cooperatives are not fulfilling plans for nomenclature and sometimes produce expensive, low-quality goods. Some of these enterprises produce only what is easiest to produce.

These shortcomings result because individual departments and administrations as well as the city and district Soviet executive committees provide only superficial guidance of the work of local industry.

Comprehensive development of the production of consumers' goods from local raw materials and industrial waste products is the vital concern not only of the local Soviets but also of the directors of enterprises under U.S.S.R. and republic jurisdiction. Unfortunately these directors do not always lend assistance in this matter.

The metalworking and textile industries are the best developed industries in Vladimir Province. Their waste products are poorly utilized. Our shoe repair shops are desperately in need of leather scraps, but nearby Kimry (Kalinin Province) has so many they are often thrown away. Why does the Russian Republic State Planning Committee not deal seriously with problems of the utilization and interprovince distribution of industrial waste products?

Our province has considerable raw material resources, which local industry could use to far greater advantage. However, we are given little help in using these resources by the Russian Republic Ministries of the Building Materials Industry and Local Industry or by the Russian Republic Industrial Council. The Ministry of the Building Materials Industry was

supposed to do survey work for a gravel quarry back in 1951 and to draw up plans for silicate brick plants in Kovrov and Murom. The ministry has done none of this, however.

The development of local industry is the common concern of the local Soviets and the U.S.S.R. and republic ministries and administrations. The vast reserves for comprehensive development of local industry in each province must be more fully utilized.

CONCERNING NEW EQUIPMENT AND ENGINEERS WHO LAG BEHIND LIFE. (By N. Antonov, Staff Correspondent for Karaganda Province. Pravda, March 20, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) We asked Chief Engineer Comrade Orlov of the Gorbachev Mine whether the engineers at his mine studied new methods and worked to improve their technical qualifications. Comrade Orlov admitted that even when he himself read technical articles he often read them hastily and did not keep up consistently on new developments. The engineers working for him did no better.

Comrade Orlov was asked one more question at the end of our talk:

"Your mine does not have a single combine or coal-loading machine in the veins. Only one sector operates on the cyclical timetable, and it is not keeping to its schedule. Is this not because the mine's engineers and technicians are unfamiliar with modern mining methods and the principles of production organization involved?"

The chief engineer was quite positive in his attempts to rule out this idea. He stated emphatically that the mineworkers liked new equipment, that they were delighted with it, but, after all, the seams in the mine slanted in a unique way and the rock overhead was not firm.

However, these reasons are emphatically refuted by other specialists and by the work of the basin. Mines 6 and 7 have the same kind of seams as those at the Gorbachev Mine, and they use combines and other machinery. They say that Comrade Orlov at one time demonstrated that metal pit props could not be used at the mine, that such props were stacked at the mine heads for more than a year and that finally, despite Comrade Orlov's protests, they were successfully used.

Unfortunately Comrade Orlov is not an exception in the Karaganda Coal Basin. The failure of other production executives to keep pace with life is seriously hampering correct and productive use of mining equipment. Machinery is poorly utilized at many mines because of shortcomings in the organization of production. Only one-third of the veins working on the basis of one cycle per 24 hours are operating more or less normally.

Instead of organizing studies for the workers, officials of the coal basin waste much valuable time on all sorts of conferences and meetings.

A number of engineers and technicians complain that they have not been to the theater or to see a motion picture for months and that they read hardly any novels. Hardly any of the managers or chief engineers use the scientific and technical library, and officials of the trusts and of the combine rarely put in an appearance there. There are no organized studies for improving the qualifications of administrative cadres in the basin.

The province and city Party committees are right in pointing out that officials of the economic organizations underestimate the importance of work with engineers and technicians, but the trouble is that these committees have not set a good example. Otherwise they would have remembered the resolutions they themselves adopted long ago and would have seen that these resolutions were carried out. Nor are checkups on fulfillment of instructions at their best in the Ministry of the Coal Industry.

(Feuilleton)—WHERE'S THE RUB? (By N. Doroshevich. Trud, March 22, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) The head of the technical inspection division of Shoe Factory No. 6 of the Moscow City Leather Footwear Industry Trust, Vasily Ivanovich Mitrofanov, was sitting in his office, which was cluttered with boxes of production models.

Shoe designer Alexander Mikhailovich Smirnov was standing before him; he was frowning. Both of them were out of sorts.

A pair of fashionable pumps lay on the desk. The pumps were of satin-like light beige kid, and this was the only thing that they had to recommend them. And the defects!

The seams of the sample were stitched with coarse, knotted thread—suitable for potato sacks. Big black eyelets spoiled the shoes' appearance in the front, while the heels, dyed deep brown, did just as much for the back. And, finally, this cross between a stylish pump and a soccer boot was embellished with two pompous bows of long black cord, dexterously tied into an infinite number of loops.

"Why, such splendid materials went to the finishing shop today!" Comrade Smirnov lamented. "And so many people have worked on them. How did it happen that such a repulsive object resulted?" ...

Craftsmen were seated on low stools in the sewing shop. The floor was heaped with the ends of nails that had been carefully snipped off with pliers; they were as numerous as the sands of the sea.

The nails were all the same size—so long that they were suitable for nailing down planks.

"Isn't it admirable how much time we save on each operation?" one of the best artisans, Victor Konstantinovich Mazur, asked with bitter irony.

For some reason or other everything went wrong that day. The accounting office of the trust sent down a ruling against paying the workers for the depreciation on their own knives. Nevertheless, the trust was supplying not one of the 20 shoe factories with this tool. Nevertheless, the rulings have been coming thick and fast, in series, for three years now. Nobody has paid any attention to them: the managers have dodged them as best they can.

The personnel department of Factory No. 6 discovered a specialist who has neither a place to work, a lathe, nor any designing materials; but he himself forges, tempers, grinds and hones shoe awls—and, what's more, even fashions the wooden handles for them. That is, speaking in the official jargon, he individually performs the whole range of operations which, for several years now, the Moscow City Leather Footwear Industry has been unable to get under way in its woodworking plant and in its machine shops.

Other factories of this same trust resort to a barbarous method of preparing shoe knives. They knock off the teeth of hacksaws with a hammer, break up the remaining part of the blade into pieces of appropriate length, and grind them to cutting edge.

But you really can cut with these knives, while the knives which the Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry distributes to its factories through the Moscow City Industrial Supply Administration won't cut at all. At the slightest contact with any hard material they bend like willow twigs.

You can feast your eyes on a whole batch of these knives in the instrument warehouse of Factory No. 1 of the Moscow City Leather Footwear Industry, where several thousand have accumulated.

And on this very same day, at the very same time that the head of the technical inspection division of Factory No. 6, Vasily Mitrofanov, was desperately searching for a solution as to what to do so that ladies' shoes wouldn't look like soccer boots, the manager of Factory No. 1, Mikhail Matveyevich Vetrov, was also sitting in his office, lost in thought.

In front of him, alongside the inkwell on his desk, was a pair of children's shoes. bright-colored eyelets shone out of place on the black leather sample. Short brown laces scarcely reached half way to the top of the shoe.

Comrade Donde was sitting alongside Comrade Vetrov; the former holds a responsible position in the Moscow City Leather Footwear Industry Trust. When Factory No. 1 gets into a jam, Comrade Donde comes to help out.

Thus, when injunctions and orders do not work, the trust dispatches its own men. Unfortunately, neither additional material nor equipment results from this. The trust machine shops, since Comrade Donde left his office, have not made any effort to put shoemaking instruments into production. And the woodworking factory continues to disregard such a trifle as handles for awls and knives. Nor is there an agreement with other enterprises of the local industry network to make these items.

And Stakhanovites of shoe factories stubbornly continue their quest to find out: where's the rub? Who is preventing them from following the example of Levchenko and Mukhanov, who make savings on each operation. Who is preventing them from fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan?

(Feuilleton)—LITTLE HOPE FOR STOOLS. (By P. Dudochkin. Pravda, March 21, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The shelves groaned under the weight of the goods on sale at the department store in the village of Bolshoye Kushalino. The store was crowded, and Manager Antonina Ivanovna Yefremova was very happy until someone asked:

"Have you any stools?"

The smile on the manager's face disappeared, and she answered gloomily:

"There's not much hope for them yet."

Meanwhile, in his office, V. F. Suvorov, chairman of the board of the Kalinin Province Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, was asking Comrade Vinogradov, assistant director of the trade administration, just what items were not obtainable.

"Ordinary buckets, milk pails and strainers for one thing, axes for another, door knobs, window handles and latches for a third, and ordinary wagon shaft bows for a fourth—"

"What about stools?"

"Quite right! Stools too."

Remembering that these same objects had been mentioned several times before, Comrade Suvorov looked in annoyance at his subordinates, as if to ask what the trouble was.

"But what can we do, Vasily Filippovich?" said the subordinates. "You know yourself that they have let us down for more years than one."

"They" meant first of all the province union of producers' cooperatives and its chairman, S. I. Furman. The enterprises of this organization put their stamp on many expensive, attractive articles, but Comrade Furman and his associates consider the manufacture of prosaic "trifles" beneath their dignity.

Year after year the Kalinin consumers' cooperatives have been engaged in the strange and laborious task of importing wheels and shaft bows to their wooded industrial area from Chuvashia, axes from Gorky, pails from the Urals and hardware from Tula Province. At last, however, they gave vent to feelings of honest anger and addressed their complaints to the province executive committee.

A meeting was held there on Feb. 29 to discuss "Successes and problems in improving trade in consumers' goods." Everything went its course: the heads of the trade organizations politely presented their orders, the heads of the industrial enterprises agreed to fill them and the heads of the province executive committee authoritatively coordinated the mutual relationships between the parties involved. But suddenly unexpected confusion developed. When Comrade Suvorov submitted his figures for pails, axes, and other products long manufactured by local artisans, a pained cry was heard:

"Those figures are rather high, Vasily Filippovich!"

This remark was made by Comrade Furman, chairman of the union of producers' cooperatives, and he was echoed by Comrade Kopin, head of the province local industry department:

"Awfully high figures, Vasily Filippovich!"

And which got the upper hand: the just demands of the consumers' organizations, or the stubbornness of the unadaptable suppliers?

The answer to this question lies in the March 4 resolution of the province executive committee. It begins with admonitions to the suppliers, but after pointing out that "in 1951 the local stores and the province union of consumers' cooperatives received 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 rubles worth of consumers' goods less than they ordered from the province's local and cooperative industry," the resolution made no further admonitions. Every line breathes epic calm: the estimated annual requirements of the district consumers' cooperatives for axes, pails, stools, etc., total so much (very impressive figures); plans call for manufacturing so much (amazingly low figures are dispassionately listed).

And so it happens, as in former years, that the Kalinin cooperators have to send their people to the cities and villages of the country in search of all sorts of "trifles" which are scorned by the haughty local suppliers but are much needed by the consumers.

ACROSS THREE OCEANS AND EIGHT SEAS. (By Staff Correspondent M. Samunin. Izvestia, March 19, p. 2. 150 words. Summary:) Vladivostok—New fishing trawlers have arrived in Vladivostok. They left Kaliningrad [Königsberg] on Dec. 12, 1951, and traveled 14,000 miles in three months, crossing three oceans and eight seas. The convoy parted in Sangar Bay, one part heading for Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, another for Nevelsk on Sakhalin and a third for Vladivostok. The new vessels have the latest navigation equipment as well as powerful electric winches and other labor-saving machinery.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'FISH DON'T LIKE TO LEAVE THE WATER.'* (Izvestia, March 25, p. 2. Complete text:) The Murmansk Fishing Combine has discussed the feuilleton by G. Ryklin and Ye. Shchukina entitled "Fish Don't Like To Leave the Water" (Izvestia, Feb. 17, 1952) at an augmented conference and has acknowledged the criticism contained as correct.

The Murmansk Experimental Base has been ordered to work with the inventor Comrade Artamonov and with fishing boat captains in developing a better trapping device.

Agriculture

(Editorial)—IMPROVE CONTROL AND INSPECTION WORK IN COLLECTIVE FARMS. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, March 19, p. 1. 1500 words. Condensed text:) ... Inspection work is not yet up to the proper standard on all collective farms. ...

In checking up on the economic and financial activity of the collective farm boards, the inspection committees not infrequently interest themselves only in whether or not the revenues balance the expenditures and whether or not there are documents confirming expenditure of funds and the issue or sale of produce. They overlook such glaring faults as the expenditure of funds on projects not envisaged in the plans, payment through the collective farm of the personal debts of collective farm workers, disposal of products at dirt-cheap prices, inclusion in the list of collective farm losses of property pilfered or spoiled though the fault of individuals, exchange of the worst livestock belonging to individual collective farm workers and outsiders for highly productive animals from the communal herd, illegal writing off of communal livestock expended on various needs of the farm itself, violation of the established regulations for issuing advances to members, etc.

What the weakening of collective farm inspection work leads to may be seen from the example of the Frunze Collective Farm, Zelenovsky District, West Kazakhstan Province. In this artel officials and individual collective farm workers illegally obtained more than 130,000 rubles from collective farm funds in 1950. Over 55,000 rubles were spent, in violation of the plan, on hiring outsiders to do field work, although the labor resources of the artel were far from completely utilized. The disposal of products on the side at reduced prices is common in this collective farm. This state of affairs resulted in disruption of communal construction and reduction of funds set aside to replenish the undistributed reserves. The workday earnings of the collective farm workers also suffered. ...

The attention of inspection committees must be directed to the all-round checking of the economic and financial activities of the farm boards and of persons in positions of responsibility. The inspection committee must not interfere in the organization and executive work of the board or try to supplant it, but it is under obligation to wage a determined struggle against waste, to expose boldly the pilferers of collective farm property and to keep a strict watch over the interests of both the state and the collective farm. In doing this the inspection committee has no right to confine its role to merely bringing to light violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and other defects; it is obliged to take measures, through the board and the general meeting of

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 31.

collective farmers, to eliminate the shortcomings and abuses which it has brought to light, to see that losses incurred by the collective farm are made good and to bring the offenders to book. ...

The officials of certain collective farms sometimes obstruct the work of the inspection commissions, forbid them to check up on certain sectors of the board's economic and financial activity and demand reports on the work they have done. The committees must be protected from such interference with their work. The inspection committee is not dependent on the collective farm board. No one is authorized to interfere with its work. The inspection committee is elected at a general meeting of the collective farmers and is responsible to it alone. ...

(Editorial)—THE PUBLIC LAND IS SACROSANCT AND INVIOLABLE. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, March 21, p. 1. 1500 words. Condensed text:) ... The public land is sacrosanct and inviolable. All collective farms have been presented with state deeds for the permanent use of the land. These deeds specify the exact size and boundaries of the land to be used by the artel, and no reduction in this size is permitted. Collective farm lands can be increased only from the state reserve or excess land held by private farmers.

The 1939 decree of the Soviet government and Party Central Committee "Concerning Measures to Protect the Public Lands of the Collective Farms from Pilfering" stated that any encroachment on the collective farm lands was a crime against the state. In 1946, after the great patriotic war, the Party Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, in the decree "Concerning Measures to Liquidate Violations of the Collective Farm Statutes in the Collective Farm," demanded the cessation of all kinds of violations of the statutes and especially the pilfering of collective farm lands.

Party and Soviet organizations did a great deal of work to carry out these decrees. Lands illegally appropriated by various persons and institutions were returned to the collective farms.

The size of the garden plots of collective farmers, workers and employees was brought into line with established norms. However, this gives no grounds for smugness and complacency. Strict, vigilant protection of the collective farm lands against any encroachments is still one of the most important tasks of collective farm workers, collective farm boards and agricultural agencies.

Unfortunately, the directors of some agricultural agencies have not yet become aware of their responsibility to the Party and the Soviet state for keeping intact the communally owned collective farm land. Last year there were 187 cases of pilfering and squandering of land in the collective farms of Omutninsk District, Kirov Province. In Olshanka District, Odessa Province, with the permission of the district executive committee, an industrial combine used five and a half hectares of land in the Stalin Collective Farm for its own needs. Such a state of affairs can no longer be tolerated.

The seizure of the public lands of collective farms decreases their land reserves and undermines the foundation of their communally owned economy. In accordance with the Party and government decree, those who misappropriate such lands, as well as their patrons, must be brought to trial as common criminals.

Certain collective farms have not yet introduced the necessary order into land management. There are cases in which garden plots are situated not near the houses but in the collective farm fields, and in which public lands are not fenced off. This disorderliness fosters violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and pilfering of public land. It is the duty of agricultural agencies to put an end to such a muddle. All lands outside the garden plots must be used for the needs of public production.

It is well known that the public lands of the collective farms must be strictly fenced off from the garden plots, but in some districts this regulation has been forgotten. Boundary markers have either rotted away or simply been removed. They must be restored. At the same time it is necessary now, in the pre-spring period, to check constantly and on the spot to determine whether the size of the collective farm garden plots corresponds to the established norms and to see that there is no willful seizure of public land.

Correct inventory of the land assigned to the collective farms is the best means of protecting it. The Party and government in a number of decrees have obliged agricultural agencies to ensure that a precise account is kept of all collective farm lands. For this purpose the district agricultural departments keep state land registration books, and the collective farms maintain land survey books.

These documents must reflect as in a mirror the actual state of land tenure. District agricultural departments must regularly verify on the spot, in the collective farms themselves, the correctness of the land survey books, compare the data they record with the state registration book and make sure that the records correspond to the actual condition of land tenure.

There are land survey inspectors on the staffs of Union and autonomous republic ministries and territory and province agricultural administrations. Their duty is to check periodically on the actual dimensions of communally owned collective farm lands and the extent to which the garden plot holdings correspond to established norms. Unfortunately, not all these inspectors make sufficient use of the rights granted to them. They must become truly state inspectors, striving for steadfast observance of the law. ...

LEGAL CONSULTATION ON COLLECTIVE FARM QUESTIONS. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, March 19, p. 4. 1700 words. Excerpt:) ... Question: What proportion of the total cash income of the collective farm may the general meeting of collective farmers deduct to replenish the undistributed reserves?

Answer: In view of the further strengthening of the collective farms, the growth of their communally owned sectors, the increase in communally owned livestock and the necessity for considerable capital investments for constructing barns, equipping and mechanizing animal husbandry sections, building irrigation and drainage canals and reservoirs, clearing land of brush, planting shelter belts and developing supplementary branches of collective farm construction, the amount of deductions for replenishing the undistributed reserves stipulated by the Collective Farm Statutes for stock-breeding and technical crop regions is extended, beginning in 1952, to the collective farms of all regions of the U.S.S.R. The deduction for replenishing the undistributed reserves of all collective farms must not be less than 15% nor more than 20% of the total cash income. District executive committees, in examining the collective farms' income and expenditure estimates and annual reports, must pay special attention to the correctness of these deductions, taking into account the actual production conditions on each collective farm. ...

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS FOR COLLECTIVE FARM ADMINISTRATION! (By A. Larionov, Secretary of Ryazan Province Party Committee. Izvestia, March 25, p. 2. 2500 words. Summary:) Collective farm amalgamation has made an important contribution to the further progress of agriculture. It has made possible the expansion of field work and animal husbandry and has increased the welfare of collective farmers.

Years of experience have demonstrated that the successful development of the collective farm economy has been closely dependent on the leadership of capable, politically literate and cultured individuals who are not only conversant with the most modern agricultural methods but also with the principles of Michurinist agrobiology.

The major concern of Ryazan Province Party and Soviet organizations has been the problem of staffing the amalgamated collective farms with chairmen. The primary task assigned by the province Party committee at the time of the collective farm amalgamation was to see to it that the collective farm administration was made up of agricultural specialists. This task has been met. The chairmanships of collective farms are now held by 300 agricultural specialists with higher and secondary education. Such specialists constitute 25% of all the administrative personnel of collectives.

These agricultural specialists are justifying all expectations. On the amalgamated collective farms, they are organizing a complex economy, employing reserves efficiently and skillfully developing all branches of the economy.

Over the past year, the advantage of the amalgamated collec-

tive farm economy was clearly in evidence. All branches of agriculture made significant advances. The major conclusion to be drawn from 1951 is this: amalgamated collective farms, under skilled leadership, did important work in the development and exploitation of agricultural resources, particularly in the field of animal husbandry.

For example, milk production has made great progress. Three years ago the number of milkers that produced 2000 liters of milk could be counted on your fingers, while in 1951 there were 354. The average milk production on some farms ran anywhere from 3000 to 6000 liters per cow. A result of this was that collective and state farms in 1951 delivered 12,800 tons of milk more than in 1950. Moscow was supplied with 105,000 tons, which represented an increase of 48,000 tons over the previous year's delivery from Ryazan Province.

The amalgamated collective farms also increased the scope of power plant construction. Last year, the Dankov, Voskresenskoye and Kolentsovskaya Hydroelectric Stations went into operation and construction of the Rassypukhin Intercollective Farm Hydroelectric Station, largest in Ryazan Province, was completed. It has a capacity of 2000 kilowatt-hours. The over-all capacity of village and collective farm power stations increased by 3630 kilowatt-hours in 1951. This year work will begin on a number of other large intercollective farm hydroelectric stations. Rybnoye District is now 100% electrified, and Dankov, Voskresenskoye, and Starozhilovo Districts will be 100% electrified in 1952. Considerable work will also be done in Sasovo, Kadom and Yermish Districts. Electrification will be the basis for the mechanization of labor-consuming work on the collective farms.

The province Party committee keeps the training of collective farm administrative personnel constantly in mind and holds annual province conferences for collective farm chairmen and heads of district and province organizations. More than 2400 persons attended the conference in January of this year. Regular conferences are held for collective farm officials of various economic regions of the province to discuss specific problems of collective farm construction. The province agricultural exhibit is another genuine school for the officials of the amalgamated collective farms, and so are trips by collective farmers to leading state and collective farms in Ryazan and in other provinces.

Professors and specialists of the Kostychev Agricultural Institute in Ryazan consult with collective farm chairmen, study and generalize progressive experience and hold field sessions on the collective farms. Two hundred twenty-six persons are enrolled in the institute's one-month courses for collective farm chairmen, while 121 have completed the two-year courses for agricultural specialists and have taken administrative posts on the collective farms.

On-the-job training and refresher courses are offered in the districts themselves. Last year more than 2000 field brigade leaders and about 3000 forestry and technical crop team leaders completed short-term courses.

However, these means of improving the qualifications of collective farm administrative personnel still do not solve all the problems of training collective farm cadres. The Party and government have set us the tasks of developing the basins of the Oka and Meshchera Depressions and introducing pedigree livestock raising here, of building large intercollective farm hydroelectric stations, of developing projects for bringing water to 14 districts in the southern part of the province and of furthering the development of horticulture in order to increase deliveries of fruit and berries to Moscow and other industrial centers. All this obliges the Party organizations and local Soviets to improve their guidance of agriculture. We still have many shortcomings, largely because by no means all collective farms are administered by persons capable of running a large, diversified economy.

Collective farm amalgamation has opened up broad opportunities for further development of agriculture. These opportunities will be realized only if the communal economy is correctly managed. This depends on qualified, trained collective farm administrators, which is why special attention must be devoted to a definite system for training them.

MORE VEGETABLES FOR LENINGRAD. (By Director of All-Soviet Plant Institute Academician P. Zhukovsky, Head of Truck Crops Department B. Sechkarev, and Director of Protected Crops Laboratory S. Alexandrov. Izvestia, March 22, p. 2. 1600 words. Summary:) The Party and the Soviet government ascribe great importance to providing the people with vegetables and have done everything possible to further the development of vegetable growing—by furnishing modern machinery and equipment, fertilizers, high-quality graded seed, building materials and the like. The amalgamation of collective farms has also made possible the more rational utilization of mechanized techniques.

Though many Leningrad Province collective and state farms have made considerable progress in the growing of vegetables, the situation in Leningrad Province as a whole is far from satisfactory. A large variety of fresh vegetables is available to the population of Leningrad only in August, September and a part of October. During the spring and summer there are few locally grown vegetables in Leningrad stores and market places.

This situation has been the result of the fact that year after year the province collective farms have not been meeting the plans for the cultivation and delivery of early-ripening vegetables. The Leningrad Province Soviet Executive Committee adopts numerous resolutions on expanding the production of early-ripening vegetable crops, but these decisions, unfortunately, are not carried out.

The basis of early-maturing vegetable crops is greenhouse and hotbed cultivation. And the situation in collective farms in this branch of work is very poor. Last year's plan for greenhouse and hotbed construction was only 28% fulfilled for the province as a whole. Greenhouses were built primarily by the state farms. At the end of 1951, the province collective farms were supposed to have 500,000 hotbeds, but as a matter of fact they had only 144,000. This situation must, of course, be greatly improved in the shortest possible time.

It is likewise up to the province collective and state farms to exploit fully all available material facilities in order to push vegetable production. Local factories, for their part, must see to it that the collective and state farms are provided with all the building materials necessary for the construction of greenhouses and hotbeds. More locally produced fertilizers should likewise be utilized. And although Leningrad Province is a region of usually sufficient precipitation, there are occasionally dry spells which have reduced crop prospects. This can be avoided by the use of a sprinkler system. But at present sprinklers are produced only to be sent to Leningrad without piping.

Expanded vegetable harvests, in the final analysis, are potentially realizable because of the availability of a wide variety of high-quality seeds for cultivating rapidly maturing vegetables, and new varieties of these are continually being developed.

We trust that Leningrad Province vegetable cultivation will fulfill the responsible task of supplying Leningrad workers with a variety of early-maturing vegetables.

(Editorial)—IMPORTANT BRANCH OF AGRICULTURE. (Izvestia, March 22, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Truck gardening occupies an important place among the many branches of agriculture, and its development has been given considerable attention by the Communist Party and Soviet government. Collective farms of the Moscow area have increased the area devoted to truck gardening year after year, and have obtained large yields. The Voroshilov Collective Farm in Ukhtomsky District used 10,000 hotbeds and two greenhouses last year to produce 273 centners of vegetables per hectare, and obtained about 2,000,000 rubles in revenue from early vegetables alone. The average revenue per hectare devoted to truck gardening was almost 72,000 rubles.

Truck gardening is also developing in the Azerbaidzhan Republic, where the Party and Soviet agencies show constant concern for improving the agricultural base around the cities and industrial centers.

At the same time it should be pointed out that a number of

local Soviets are not paying due attention to truck gardening. Problems of supplying the working people with vegetables and potatoes are poorly solved in Molotov Province, for example. An Izvestia correspondent reports that the area planted to vegetables in Molotov Province has been cut more than 1200 hectares in the past three years, that harvests are low and that hothouse farming is slow in developing. Molotov Province has everything necessary for broad development of truck gardening, but the province Soviet executive committee and the province agricultural administration are not striving to disseminate the experience of leading collective truck farms to all collective farms near the cities.

There are similar shortcomings in supervision of the development of truck gardening by the executive committees of a number of other local Soviets. Today's article "More Vegetables for Leningrad" reveals what unutilized reserves there are in Leningrad Province, for example.

Truck gardening is one of the most arduous and backward branches of agriculture in terms of mechanization. Further development of this work depends to a large extent upon mechanization. Meanwhile the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Agriculture and Agricultural Machine Building and the research institutes do not pay enough attention to mastering and organizing the mass production of new machinery for truck gardening. Machinery has not yet been produced for picking cabbages, onions and other vegetables. Many Machine and Tractor Stations make poor use of the machinery and equipment they do have for cultivating vegetables and fail to meet the collective farmers' requests for tractor work in truck gardening.

The organization and correct use of hotbeds and greenhouses is a major reserve for obtaining large crops of vegetables, especially early crops. However, the collective farms in Voronezh, Penza and a number of other provinces are not developing hotbed and greenhouse farming satisfactorily. Even the simplest machinery is little used in cleaning the hotbeds and providing fuel and water.

The country has adequate amounts of select seed for various vegetable crops, but the local agricultural agencies and the offices of the Select Vegetable Seed Administration do not get the seeds to the collective farms satisfactorily. By March 10 plans for selling vegetable seeds to collective farms in Kuibyshev and Kemerovo Provinces and Krasnodar Territory were only half carried out.

The crucial period has arrived in preparing to plant vegetable crops. The local Soviets and agricultural agencies must ensure fulfillment of the state plan for laying out hotbeds and planting vegetables.

(Editorial)—PROMPTLY PREPARE FOR IRRIGATION OF FIELDS. (Pravda, March 22, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) In conformity with a government decree, the collective and state farms are carrying out the transfer to a new system of irrigation. The task for 1952 is to reconstruct the irrigation network for 80% of all irrigated acreage, thus making possible a further improvement in the technique of irrigation farming, wider use of agricultural machinery, expanded irrigated acreage and an increase in the harvest of food products.

In the time remaining before the fields are flooded it is necessary to complete construction of the irrigation network and instruct thousands of people in the principles of irrigation farming.

In a number of districts, however, preparation for the irrigation of fields has been poor. This is particularly true of the Rostov-Don Water Resources Development Authority, which still has an enormous amount of excavation work on the irrigation network to complete and has delayed the construction of hydrotechnical installations. Hundreds of water outlets in the fields of Martynovskoye, Aksai and other districts have not yet been made ready. In Romanovskaya District, where the collective farms are the first to receive water from the trunk canal, half of the irrigation network has still not been prepared. Local Party and Soviet organizations have not started to train personnel, and the 20 or so scientific research institutions of Rostov Province have thus far given little assistance to collective farms in working out and introducing the techniques of irrigation farming.

The Machine and Tractor Stations, which are called on to play a large part in the irrigation plan, are not all giving active assistance.

It is particularly important to increase the role of collective farm Party organizations in mobilizing the masses for the successful fulfillment of the state irrigation plans.

From Readers' Letters: TOPICS OF THE DAY.—Collective Farm Fish Breeding. (Pravda, March 21, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) The collective and state farms are building many ponds and reservoirs, especially in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the U.S.S.R., where the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature calls for the construction of 44,228 ponds and reservoirs by 1955. This work paves the way for organization of a new branch of the communal economy: fish breeding.

As can be seen from the experience of many leading collective farms, fish breeding brings in considerable revenue. The Kaganovich Collective Farm in Anna District, Voronezh Province, obtained 30,000 rubles from fish breeding in 1951, while members of the Third Decisive Collective Farm in Tarashcha District, Kiev Province, by building several dams on the Kotlui River and forming ponds covering a total of 38 hectares, have developed fish breeding to a point where they obtain 150,000 to 175,000 rubles annually.

Noting the importance of breeding fish in ponds, Pravda readers at the same time point out that this work is not always given due prominence. Comrade Dolgov, Director of the Voronezh Region Fish Development Station, writes that there are many ponds and reservoirs in the Central Black Earth region but that only 5% of the waters are being used to raise carp, tench, sturgeon, Prussian carp, etc. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture provides little guidance in the development of collective farm fish breeding, and the ministry's Chief Water Resources Administration does not take fish breeding into account when it builds state and collective farm reservoirs. Fish hatchery construction is slow, and only four of the 12 state fish breeding centers planned for 1950 and 1951 have been opened.

Letters report slow pond and reservoir construction in several districts and poor use of those in existence. Comrade Pinzhakov writes from the city of Molotov that many collective farm reservoirs are neglected and produce little revenue. "Unless capital repairs are made on such reservoirs," he writes, "they will cease to exist in a year or two. Meanwhile they are not being repaired."

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture and its local agencies must help the collective farms organize pond fish breeding correctly.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'NEGLECTED ORCHARDS.'* (Izvestia, March 21, p. 2. Complete text:) The Uzbek Republic Council of Ministers has discussed the article published under the above heading in Izvestia Feb. 16 and has acknowledged it correct. A decree of the council outlines concrete measures for eliminating shortcomings in the development of horticulture and viticulture.

Domestic Trade

(Editorial)—CONCERN FOR THE CULTURAL AND LIVING NEEDS OF WORKING PEOPLE. (Pravda, March 23, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) Cities and workers' settlements are growing rapidly in our country, but the inhabitants of certain cities are correctly pointing out that the development of the trade network often lags behind housing construction, especially in new areas on the outskirts of cities. Local Party, Soviet, economic and trade union organizations must pay attention to all aspects of the work of stores, canteens, kindergartens, hospitals, tailor shops, laundries and similar service establishments.

Personnel for these must be correctly selected and trained in the spirit of strict observance of state discipline and an honest and solicitous attitude toward the working people's needs. Every worker must make it a point of honor to be

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, pp. 33-34.

attentive, thoughtful and tactful and to raise the level of service to the population by all possible means.

Primary Party units in cultural and welfare establishments are called upon to play a major role in the training of personnel and the consequent improvement of the work of these establishments. However, it is often just these primary units which receive the least attention from city and district Party committees. By grouping them under the heading of so-called "minor" primary Party units, city and district committees do not always take account of the responsibility placed on them and the great importance of improving their work.

Our press must deal systematically and profoundly with problems of the culture and welfare of the working people, showing the Soviet state's concern for their well-being and criticizing shortcomings in the work of local organizations.

Medicine and Public Health

Works of Stalin Prize Winners: SOVIET MEDICINE SERVES CAUSE OF PEACE. (By President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences N. Anichkov. Pravda, March 22, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... Only in our country has there proved possible so outstanding a public health achievement as scientific planning and broad application of the system of measures that have caused a sharp decrease in malaria throughout the U.S.S.R. and elimination of malaria as a wide spread disease in a number of the country's republics and provinces. Prominent figures in Soviet medicine and the directors and research staffs of malaria institutes and stations of the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Turkmenia participated in this work, which was conducted under the direction of Members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences P. G. Sergiyev and V.N. Beklemishchev. This joint effort serves as a living example of the creative cooperation of the peoples of our country in meeting the vital tasks of Soviet public health. The work of this group of scientists merited a Stalin Prize, first class. It constitutes a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of Soviet medicine in fighting to wipe out epidemic diseases in our country. ...

Complete revision of the basic methods of producing vaccines, serums and bacteriophages was completed in 1951 on the basis of extensive scientific research. This work was directed by Director V. D. Timakov of the Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and Doctor of Medical Sciences N. Ye. Lebedev. The state has made a great saving as a result of this reorganization and output has increased, making it possible in case of necessity to produce on short order any required quantities of preventive and curative vaccines and serums. The work of the Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute has made possible improvement in the method of preventing epidemic diseases. In particular, Medical Academy Member M. A. Morozov has worked out a new and greatly improved smallpox vaccine.

The idea of fighting to extend the length of man's life and restoring to normal activity persons affected by illness was the inspiring force behind the work of the Soviet surgeons Prof. B. A. Petrov, who developed a method of making large free skin grafts, and Prof. K. M. Klimov, who has devised new methods of joining broken bones. The same idea inspired the group of scientists and doctors who worked under Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences A. A. Bagdasarov to devise new methods of preserving blood and obtaining medical preparations from it. ...

The Medical Academy's experimental physiology laboratory for restoring the organism, a laboratory headed by Prof. V. A. Negovsky, established that the most common cause of death in cases of electric shock, so-called fillibration of the heart, can be countered by electricity applied according to a method devised in the laboratory. Experiments conducted in 1951 demonstrated that a similar method can restore living functions of an organism in danger of death from other causes than electric shock. Negovsky's method is effective in cases of sudden onset of fillibration of the heart such as occurs, for instance, in operations of the thoracic cavity.

Study of the mechanism of fillibration of the heart disclosed that this process is a consequence of disruption of the normal interaction of the various elements of the heart. Fillibration is closely related to a change in the pulsation beyond the normal capacity of the heart. It was likewise demonstrated that the method of restoring the organism devised at the laboratory can be employed to save persons suffering from acute carbon monoxide poisoning. Numerous cases in which this method was used brought complete and permanent restoration of the functions of the organism after breathing and heartbeat had stopped as a consequence of carbon monoxide poisoning.

The complex method devised in the past at this laboratory for restoring functions of the organism has now been considerably improved and extended. About ten cases have been recorded of persons saved at the point of death or when already clinically dead. The Negovsky method is being employed more and more widely in our country's medical institutions. ...

Objective study of the higher nervous system in children was begun 45 years ago by Medical Academy Member N. I. Krasnogorsky, one of the closest pupils of I. P. Pavlov. For many years Krasnogorsky and his collaborators have studied both healthy and sick children and have gathered a great amount of data on the physiological functioning of the child's brain. His work is of considerable practical value in treating various children's ailments, in correct upbringing of children and in establishing a regimen for school and pre-school children.

Another pupil of I. P. Pavlov, Medical Academy Member N. I. Leporsky, won a Stalin Prize for his monograph "Diseases of the Pancreas." ... Leporsky's work is an example of "the alliance of physiology and medicine" of which Pavlov spoke. ...

For many years Medical Academy Member P. G. Kornev studied problems of the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of bone and joint tuberculosis, The results are presented in the basic work "Bone and Joint Tuberculosis." Viewing this disease as injury to the entire organism rather than merely to the bones and joints, the author proposes a new classification of the various forms of bone and joint tuberculosis. ...

One of the chief reasons for stillbirths is intrauterine asphyxia of the foetus as a result of lack of oxygen in certain kinds of abnormal birth. To prevent intrauterine asphyxia, Medical Academy Member Prof. A. P. Nikolayev, has devised an original method involving oxygen supply to the lungs, intravenous injections of glucose and intramuscular injections of cardiosol. This practical and quite effective method, an important measure in fighting stillbirths, is a valuable contribution to obstetrics. In particular, it makes it possible to resort much less frequently to Caesarian section. The method worked out by Prof. Nikolayev has been widely applied in obstetric practice.

Meriting wide attention is the work of Prof. B. N. Klosovsky, laboratory director of the Medical Academy's Pediatrics Institute. His researches deal with important problems of anatomy and physiology that affect medical practice. They concern the growth and formation of the capillary network of the brain in the course of individual development, the anatomy of the capillary network of the dura of the brain, and the relationship of the nerve cells to the capillaries in the central nervous system.

For the first time in the Soviet Union Klosovsky conducted experimental observation of changes going on in the vessels of the brain of a living animal and worked out a method of photographing the blood vessels through a transparent "window" in the skull. The new method opens up extensive opportunities for direct study of blood circulation in the brain. Klosovsky summed up his years of study of this question in the monograph "Blood Circulation in the Brain."

To rest content with achievements is not characteristic of Soviet men of medicine. In the clash of opinions and the free discussions which are becoming more and more widespread in our research and therapeutic institutions, Soviet medicine is being cleansed of outworn, outlived dogmas and concepts and enriched with original, advanced ideas which promise further progress. ...

(Feuilleton)—LIKE A FAMILY ALBUM. (By Vladimir Orlov. Izvestia, March 23, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Are you familiar with the tender emotion that comes when you open the velvet-covered family album and turn its heavy pages? You gaze at the kind, gentle faces and the album's slightly musty odor clings around you.

If you are not familiar with this feeling and you do not have a

family album, take a look at the employment records of the Kiev Medical Institute. Here is a family album: children and parents, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, all working in the same institute—yes, even the slightly musty odor of an album is here. The Barchenko family, the Baranniks, the Benyumovs, the Bogdanoviches, the Brauns, the Vinokurs, the Aizenbergs, the Gorodinskys, the Dukhins, the Zlatmans, the Zantbarts, the Kagans, the Kulchitskys, the Levkovskys, the Luryes, the Moroz family, the Novitskys, the Olshanetskys, the Khodulins, the Chaikas, the Cherkes family, the Erlikhmans, the— If you drew all the family trees represented by the institute's nepotism you would have a whole grove, 24 family trees with their roots in the institute.

It is peaceful and quiet in the grove because winds of criticism and self-criticism do not blow here. Mornings, when Comrade Kalinichenko, the institute director, arrives at the grove, the drowsy quiet may disturb him, but he reassures himself: "Why, there have been many marital unions that have been professional unions. A husband and wife discovered radium, you know. The high art of surgery has been handed down from father to son. And—"

But aren't there too many "professional unions" in the institute personnel, and isn't too little being done to "discover radium?"

If the director thinks such thoughts and conceives the idea of taking a little hatchet and cutting out some of the roots to transplant them elsewhere, a woman's voice stops him.

"What's this? Opposing nepotism again?" his wife asks sharply. "Have you no thought for your own family? I too am a member of the institute staff. Don't saw off the limb you're sitting on!"

And Comrade Kalinichenko gives up his momentary healthy impulse. What if there are 13 wives, all of them staff members?

Here is another of those now quite rare family albums: the Tomsk Medical Institute. There are 13 women's faces in the album—the wives of department heads and other scientists and administrators at the institute. All the wives work as departmental assistants. Malicious folk say they form a "lobbying council" to which the institute's learned council itself dare not talk back.

For example, the following scene takes place. "You know, darling," the husband-scientist says gingerly as he gathers up his papers for a meeting of the learned council, "it occurs to me that N. N. should be criticized."

"You're mad! Have you forgotten that I am your wife and that I work with N. N. in my department?"

"But the interests of science—"

"Never mind all that; you're married to me, not to science!"

The meetings of the institute's learned council are curiously domestic and bear an album-like air. Meetings on questions of promoting young staff members smack of parents' gatherings and the interest in science is forgotten, but family interests are observed. To Prof. Khodkevich, the institute's director, the learned council is a family council: his wife is a member of the surgery department, her brother holds the chair of physiology, the brother's wife is a docent in the anatomy department, the husband of the director's sister is head of the department of operative surgery—it takes a family tree to find your way about! And only science is an orphan here.

Science

CULTURE OF UZBEK PEOPLE. (Pravda, March 22, p. 2. Complete text:) Tashkent (Tass)—The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has published a monograph by the eminent Uzbek scholar Tashmukhamed Kary-Niazov entitled "The Ulugbek School of Astronomy." On the basis of a painstaking study of original sources—oriental manuscripts dating back to the 15th to 18th centuries—Prof. Kary-Niazov has shown convincingly that the peoples of Central Asia in general and the Uzbek people in particular have a rich and ancient culture.

One of its finest representatives was the eminent 15th-century thinker Ulugbek, who founded in Samarkand what was in its day the largest astronomical observatory in the world.

Using incontrovertible historical documents, the author dethrones the Pan-Arabic theory which has hitherto reigned in the history of natural science and according to which most of the great steps in the development of this science in the East were attributed to Arabs.

The monograph shows that the main nucleus of the famous Baghdad school of astronomy consisted of Uzbek scholars from Central Asia.

The Uzbek people is an equal among equals in the great community of free Soviet peoples. Soviet Uzbekistan now has an Academy of Sciences and dozens of large scientific research institutions.

The award of Stalin Prizes for outstanding work to leading Uzbek scientists is a vivid indication of the rapid development of science in Soviet Uzbekistan. Among the Stalin Prize winners is Prof. Tashmukhamed Kary-Niazov.

Works of Stalin Prize Winners: 'THE ULUGBEK SCHOOL OF ASTRONOMY.' (By Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences K. Bayev. Izvestia, March 25, p. 3. 500 words. Condensed text:) ... The chief products of the scientific work of Ulugbek were his so-called new astronomical, trigonometrical and chronological tables. Moreover, Ulugbek provided exceptionally valuable and astute solutions to a number of the practical problems of astronomy in his time—determinations of the coordinates of heavenly bodies of the longitude and latitude of any point on the earth's surface, and so forth. His theory of planetary motion, and particularly of eclipses, must be judged advanced for his time.

The astronomical school formed by Ulugbek exerted great influence on the futher development of astronomical science. A whole series of important astronomical works by Eastern scientists, including Indian and Chinese, were based on the conclusions of this school. ...

(Obituary)—BORIS BORISOVICH POLYNOV. (Izvestia, March 19, p. 4. 300 words. Summary:) Academician Boris Borisovich Polynov, the outstanding Soviet soil scientist, has passed away at the age of 75. B. B. Polynov did research in soil science, geochemistry and geography and threw light on a number of theoretical questions relating to the great construction projects of communism, prospecting for minerals and reclamation of subtropical areas. Academician B. B. Polynov's theory of evaporation has been widely acclaimed. In recent years he devoted much attention to the role of organisms in geobiological and soil-forming processes and developed this progressive trend in soil science and geochemistry.

B. B. Polynov widely propagandized the ideas of V. V. Dokuchayev, the great Russian scientist who founded soil science, and represented our country at international congresses of soil scientists in 1927, 1930 and 1935. Academician B. B. Polynov devoted much attention to science in the Mongolian People's Republic and was one of the first Soviet investigators of its natural resources.

Boris Borisovich was no less active as a professor at Leningrad and Moscow Universities.

The government awarded B. B. Polynov the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor and various medals. He was twice elected a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet.

The memory of Boris Borisovich Polynov will long be cherished by his pupils and associates.

—Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, and the Geology and Geography Division, Biology Division and Soil Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

History

Works of Stalin Prize Winners: 'KUTUZOV'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN 1812.' (By Maj. Gen. M. Garnich. Izvestia, March 25, p. 3. 650 words. Condensed text:) 'Kutuzov's Counteroffensive in 1812," by Master of Historical Sciences P. A. Zhilin, tells of the undying military glory of our motherland and the military genius of Mikhail Illarionovich Kutuzov, a great son of the Russian people. It is worthy of a Stalin Prize. The unquestionable service the author has performed is that, besides exposing

the bourgeois falsifiers of history who have tried to minimize the role of the great Russian general and criticizing the mistakes of certain Soviet historiographers, he has given a profound and historically truthful account of the generalship of M. I. Kutuzov. ...

Zhilin emphasizes that the strategic pursuit conducted by Kutuzov was not aimed at merely ousting but at completely annihilating the enemy forces. To this end the Russian armies and partisan detachments inflicted incessant blows on the retiring invaders until Napoleon's army was finally encircled on the River Berezina. The author correctly concludes that here the Russian forces conclusively wrecked Napoleon and his army, which ceased to exist as a military force.

In his bid for world domination Napoleon presumptuously supposed that he would be able to rout the Russian army in one or two pitched battles. Against this reckless strategy M. I. Kutuzov pitted his own strategy, based on a comprehensive appreciation of all the factors of warfare: the armed forces, the political situation, the theater of operations and, most of all, the decisive factor of the Russian people's patriotism. In a difficult strategic situation Kutuzov bled the enemy white, wrested the initiative from him and skillfully prepared and carried out a counteroffensive which resulted in the complete annihilation of his dangerous and powerful opponent. ...

Education

IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENT BODY. (By K. Ivanov, Secretary of Moscow State University Party Committee. Pravda, March 24, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... The Party committee of Moscow State University and the primary Party units of the faculties organize their work so as to help the rector's office, the deans of the faculties and the heads of the departments to imbue the entire process of training and teaching students with profound ideological content and the Bolshevist party spirit, an irreconcilable attitude toward bourgeois ideology. ...

The university's Party organization pays attention mainly to the work of the social science departments and to thorough mastery of the students of the socio-economic subjects: Marxism-Leninism, political economy and dialectical and historical materialism. Study of the socio-economic subjects equips students with a knowledge of the laws of the development of nature and society and of the policy of the Bolshevist party. ...

Success in the profound creative study of Marxist-Leninist theory depends upon the work of the social science departments, on the attention paid them by the Party organizations. The Party committee of the university and the Party organizations of the faculties have begun to study the work of these departments more extensively and thoroughly. At its meetings during the current academic year the Party committee has discussed the work of the departments of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and dialectical and historical materialism. The Party organizations of the faculties have improved their control over students' studies of Marxist-Leninist theory. ...

However, we have not yet done everything possible to improve the teaching of the social sciences. The main shortcoming is that some lecturers and students still have a dogmatic approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. The research and methods work of the social science departments obviously lags behind the demands made upon it by the Party and government. Creative scientific discussions have not yet been adequately developed in the departments. Dryness, monotony, lack of vivid examples and poor, inexpressive language characterize many lectures. ...

The forms and methods of extracurricular ideological and educational work with the students are varied. Political talks in study groups broaden their political outlook and help them gain a deeper understanding of the grandeur of the creative labor of the Soviet people and of the successes of communist construction. We enlist professors, lecturers and postgraduates to give talks.

Topics for political talks are approved by the Party committee for six months in advance, taking into consideration the wishes of the heads of the faculty agitation groups and individual agitators. Moreover, they are usually differentiated according to courses. For the first half of the current academic year, for example, the Party committee recommended nine topics, including "The U.S.S.R. in the Fight for Peace," "Comrade Stalin on the Soviet Intelligentsia," "New Forms of the Stakhanovite Movement," "The 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," "Conduct Winter Examinations in Well-Organized Fashion and on a High Level," and others.

The university's Party organizations require that the agitators delve deeply into the life of the student groups and take an interest in study habits, in students' preparations for seminar studies and in fulfillment of the study plan. A good proportion of the agitators are meeting this requirement and are coping successfully with their duties. ...

About 2500 students of the university hold Party, Young Communist League and trade union offices. More than 2300 are working as community agitators and among the workers on the new university building, while more than 100 are directing political schools and circles at industrial enterprises and conducting lecture work.

Our university has a Y.C.L. organization to which 88% of the students belong. The Party committee of the university and the Party organizations of the faculties have paid increased attention to the work of the Y.C.L. organization in recent years. They have begun to hold more frequent discussions of Y.C.L. work and to give more aid to the Y.C.L. organizations of the faculties. ...

Relying on the experience it has gained, the university's Party organization will continue to improve and perfect ideological and educational work among the students. It will fight even harder for new successes in training qualified cadres of Soviet specialists, patriots devoted to the cause of Lenin and Stalin, to the cause of communism.

RAISE LEVEL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHING.—Conference in the Moscow City Party Committee. (Pravda, March 23, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) A conference of directors and heads of social science faculties and secretaries of Party organizations of Moscow higher educational institutions was held in the Moscow City Party Committee March 21. It was also attended by the secretaries of the city's borough Party Committees. Comrade Donskoi, Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee delivered a report on measures for improving social science teaching in Moscow higher educational institutions.

Moscow has more than 91 higher educational institutions with an enrollment of more than 260,000 students, or one-fifth of the total for the country. The capital's Party organizations pay great attention to the work of these institutions, to the training of cadres of the Soviet intelligentsia and to their ideological tempering.

The conference stressed that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the social science faculties at many Moscow higher educational institutions, chief among them the fact that lectures and seminars are still conducted on too low an ideological and theoretical level. There is still a dogmatic approach to the teaching of the social sciences. Some lecturers are guilty of vulgar simplification and vulgarization in the treatment of theoretical questions. In particular the conference criticized Comrade Gilman, a docent at the Technological Institute of Light Industry, Comrade Ionov, a lecturer at the Automechanical Institute, and others for gross errors and confusion in their lectures.

Severe criticism was also leveled at shortcomings in the supervision of the social science faculties by the Ministry of Higher Education.

The Arts

TWO PRODUCTIONS.—Living Symbols of the New. (By Pimen Panchenko. Pravda, March 23, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Collective farmer Avdoty Verbitsky's clean, bright hut. The rays of the March sun are shining through the window. It is Sunday. But Avdoty's daughter, Nastya, is going to work with her friends—to cut down brush. It is a pity to lose such a day; the earth is thawing rapidly. At this point Mikola Veras, the best brigade leader of the neighboring New Cornfield Collective Farm, arrives to ask Nastya to marry

him. His matchmaker is Pytlevany, the collective farm chairman himself. The matchmaking ends in failure, however. The self-opinionated behavior of Pytlevany, who sings the praises of his own farm in every key, exasperates Nastya. She decides to marry Mikola and live at his farm only if it actually is better than her own Bright Path Collective Farm.

Thus begins the production of the play, "The Larks Sing," by Stalin Prize Winner Kondrat Krapiva at the Yanka Kupala Belorussian Drama Theater.

From the very first scenes, the play's truthfulness, its joyful tone attract the spectators. It is a vivid story of the life of a present-day collective farm village.

Strictly speaking, there is no conflict between the girl and her fiance. The spectator feels that the question of who is going to live with whom will be settled quite happily. A conflict develops between the advanced people of the Bright Road Collective Farm and the backward chairman of the New Cornfield Collective Farm, Makar Pytlevany.

Pytlevany is considered a good boss, and the collective farm which he heads is considered advanced. After the war, New Cornfield was the first collective farm in the province to plant its prewar acreage and to achieve good yields. But the chairman did not think about anything but a satisfied life for the collective farmers. When he was asked whether the collective farm had electricity, a radio or a club, he replied smugly, "Electricity—that isn't a fact. If a man gets 120 poods of grain and has 10,000 in his bank book you can tell what his farm is like and what kind of a farmer he is."

Pytlevany worried about the collective farmers' well-being in his own way. He jealously guarded his collective farm's prestige. But he did not notice that collective farmers have changed, that they are no longer satisfied only with generous pay, that their spiritual needs have grown. They want to have their club, electricity and radio, and they want to enroll in courses in scientific farming.

Republic People's Artist V. Dedyushko has created a clear and vivid portrayal of Pytlevany. In his performance, Pytlevany is a strong-willed, stubborn, passionate and proud man. But at the same time, the actor imparts very well his hero's narrow-mindedness and backwardness. In the province secretary's office, we see him differently—no longer opinionated, but confused and taking his mistakes to heart.

This energetic and absolutely honest man has not yet rid himself of the remnants of a petty owner's peasant psychology. But we do not doubt that Pytlevany will be able to find the correct path.

Here is the chairman of the Bright Road Collective Farm, Ivan Tumilovich (U.S.S.R. People's Artist B. Platonov). In everything, he has a statesmanlike approach. He directs the attention and energy of the mass of collective farmers toward developing and strengthening the communal economy. In the few years after the war, 120 new homes, a school, a clinic, a club, two cowsheds, a stable and a poultry yard have been built and a large garden laid out at the Bright Road Collective Farm. The collective farm has electricity and radio. A long-range plan has been worked out for the development of the economy. And the main thing is that the people here are consumed with a desire for progress. For them the perspective is clear.

The actor B. Platonov masterfully shows Tumilovich's best features—his sensitivity to people, his clearness of purpose, his principled approach. He is a real Communist collective farm leader. Visiting the New Cornfield Collective Farm, Tumilovich expresses his stern criticism to Pytlevany in a straightforward way. When the latter does not comprehend the criticism and becomes offended, Tumilovich goes to the province Party committee, for he is deeply disturbed by the question, "what would happen if all collective farms take his attitude?" ...

Nastya is a hardworking, intelligent, proud girl, capable of visualizing a great future and bringing it nearer by her work. Pytlevany's smugness and bragging enrage her. She does not want to leave her own comfortable, efficient collective farm to go where the workday [as a unit of payment] dominates everything, even if her Mikola does live there. The honest, affectionate and sincere Nastya will not abandon her convictions.

Mikola Veras is a hardworking, energetic youth. He displays weakness, agreeing with the chairman to deceive in one way or another the provincial agricultural administration in order to obtain government award. But the conscience of the Soviet man prevails. He exposes both Pytlevany and himself, not being afraid to fall in his fiancee's opinion. ...

Having experienced and suffered a great deal during her lifetime, the old collective farmer Avdotya Zakharovna personifies as it were the grandeur and wisdom of man's work. She is not simply a good calf-tender. L. Pzhetskaya portrays Avdotya Zakharovna as a person of lofty and noble soul, capable of comprehending state tasks. The actress conveys to the spectator very well the warm folk humor with which this part is colored. The role of the jovial, sharp-tongued collective farmer Pavlina is charmingly performed by V. Pollo. Pavlina is in love with life and her collective farm. She is willing to joke and laugh, she is very simple but she can analyze both events and people very well.

G. Grigonis, one of the oldest Belorussian artists, plays the part of Mikola's father, Symon Veras, very well and humorously.

The playwright has portrayed the remaining characters colorlessly, and in spite of the efforts of talented actors they do not make any special impression. ...

The production of K. Krapiva's play "The Larks Sing" at the Yanka Kupala Belorussian Drama Theater is a new creative achievement for the company.

[The second half of this article deals with another play, a review of which will appear in the next issue of the Current Digest of the Soviet Press.]

FILMS OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES. (Pravda, March 25, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) Two new feature films of the people's democracies were released on March 24. The Hungarian film "An Actress' Dream" takes place in the last century and has as its heroes Hungarian actor-patriots who are struggling for the establishment of a Hungarian national theater and selflessly serving the people with their art. The Rumanian film "June Nights" describes the organization of a collective farm in a Rumanian village, the struggle against kulak saboteurs and the triumph of the new over the old.

Literature

PLENARY SESSION OF BELORUSSIAN WRITERS' UNION. (Pravda, March 22, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) Minsk—The fifth plenary session of the Belorussian Union of Soviet Writers discussed a report by Petrus Brovka, chairman of the board, on achievements in literature during 1951 and on further tasks of Belorussian Soviet literature. Participants in the session noted that new creative successes had been scored in 1951 and, in speaking about their plans for 1952, also mentioned shortcomings in the development of Belorussian literature and omissions in the work of the Writers' Union. The republic still has few major prose works on the life and labor of the Belorussian people, while dramaturgy lags seriously behind. Writings poorly reflect the themes of the friendship of peoples, the peoples' struggle for peace and the life and culture of the working class, the collective farmers.

One of the main tasks pointed out was the need for improving the ideological level of works and the craftsmanship of writers. It was stressed in this connection that the republic's literary criticism is still insufficiently developed. The board pays little attention to improving the craftsmanship of young writers and poets.

PLENARY SESSION OF ARMENIAN WRITERS' UNION. (Pravda, March 25, p. 2. 150 words. Summary:) Yerevan—An augmented plenary session of the Armenian Union of Soviet Writers discussed problems of developing Soviet Armenian dramaturgy. G. Ter-Grigoryan, secretary, delivered a report.

The plenary session noted that despite certain successes, contemporary Armenian dramaturgy still lags behind the demands made by life. Armenian theaters often offer productions which are ideologically and artistically weak. Dramatists do not study our reality enough and sometimes depart from the truth of life.

(Continued on Page 43)

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

MARCH 19—25, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

Seventh session of U.N. Economic Commission for Europe ends, Izv 20/4-50. On international themes: On results of session of U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, by B. Vronsky, Izv 22/4-1100. Statement by U.S.S.R. Representative Ya. A. Malik at session of U.N. Disarmament Commission [presenting plan of work], Pr-Izv 21/3, 4-4200. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Discussion of plan of work], Pr-Izv 21/4-600; Pr 22/3-600, Izv 22/4-450. Session of U.N. Disarmament Commission, Pr-Izv 23/4-300. International review: Two programs [Soviet and U.S. plans for work of U.N. Disarmament Commission], by Ya. Viktorov, Pr 23/4-1000. In U.N. Subcommission on Freedom of Information and of the Press [Adoption of draft international code of ethics for press and information workers], Pr 25/3-900.

STALIN PRIZES

Writers who march with the people—On awarding of Stalin Prizes to group of Chinese, Hungarian and French writers, by I. Anisimov, Pr 19/2-1800.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Present-day American slave traders [Authorities in Western zones of Germany and Austria prevent Soviet displaced persons from returning to Soviet Union], by G. Mikhailov and G. Semyonov, Izv 23/3-1900.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH WEEK

(Editorial)—Young fighters for peace, Pr 21/1-1300. International Youth Week—Speech by Otto Grotewohl at meeting in Berlin, Pr 22/3-850, Izv 22/4-800.

PEACE FRONT

In Committee on International Stalin Prizes "For Strengthening Peace Among Peoples" —Awarding of International Stalin Prize to German writer Anna Seghers—Speech by Anna Seghers [with her photograph], Pr 20/1-1200, Izv 20/1-1100. International review: Congress in Montevideo, by Ya. Viktorov, Pr 23/4-500.

FAR EAST

Statement by Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs [U.S. government considers war tension in Asia necessary for preservation of Western allies' solidarity], Pr 22/3-200, Izv 22/4-200.

Ceylon.—Death of Prime Minister of Ceylon, Izv 23/3-10.

China.—Revival of tea growing in China [Government grants loans and encourages mutual aid groups and producers' cooperatives], Pr 19/1-150. Awards to leading agricultural workers, Pr 20/1-300. Leaders of agriculture in China [given awards], Izv 20/1-125. Agriculture in Eastern China in 1952 [Production to be increased 20%], Pr 23/1-250. Irrigation construction work in China [begun on Yangtze], 24/1-275. Chinese writers' stay in Georgia, Pr 25/4-225. People's authorities aid peasants [Cooperatives granted credits], Izv 25/1-75.

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Spinning and Weaving Laboratory A. Bedrinsky, Izv 21/2-1000. New books [Ten titles], Izv 22/2-225. Review of the press: Superficial criticism [Ulyanovskaya pravda (Ulyanovsk Truth) overlooks serious shortcomings in work of local organizations], Pr 23/2-1000. Daily wall newspapers at collective farms [Work discussed by bureau of Rostov Province Party Committee], Pr 24/2-125. (Advertisement)—U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House offers one new work and four previously published books on chemistry and physics, Izv 25/4-100.

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Expansion of radio facilities in Moldavian villages [280 now have radio reception], Pr 25/2-100. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr-Izv 19/4-150; Izv 20/4-250 [includes one television program]; Izv 21/4-250 [three]; Pr 22/4-350, Izv 22/4-400 [three each]; Izv 23/4-250 [two]; Izv 25/4-225 [two].

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MISCELLANY

(Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [seven], Pr 19/1; [16], Izv 19/1,2; [seven], Pr 21/1; [eight], Izv 21/1; [eight], Izv 22/1; [seven], Pr 23/1; [eight], Izv 23/1; [seven], Pr 24/1; [seven], Pr 25/1; [eight], Izv 25/1. At birds' winter home [Birds leave Baku preserve for north], by Staff Correspondent V. Khaldeyev, Izv 23/2-125. Rescue of seal hunters [Icebreaker saves two hunters marooned on ice], Pr 25/4-75. News notes [Three items], Izv 19/2-75; [Three], Izv 22/2-100. Readers report [Three items], Izv 20/2-100; [Three], Izv 21/2-150; [Four], Izv 25/2-175.

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FOREIGN

—crass stupidity and imbecility of maniacal warmongering delirium. Indeed, there is quite enough of both. The Michigan Daily narrates: "Two hundred yards up the shore the white outline of the Lincoln Memorial was faintly visible against the grey-black sky. The reactionaries have great marble buildings in tribute to their biggest tools all over Washington. Lincoln was the president who proclaimed open war against all the colored people of the country." And all this is represented as an article printed in a Soviet magazine.

We do not know who was the real author of the crude provocational forgery. Perhaps "consultants" from among the moth-eaten White Guard elements, who have even forgotten the geography of the Soviet Union, were enlisted for this work with the aid of funds so generously allotted by the notorious 1951 law. Perhaps some kind of homespun "specialist on Russian affairs," who considers Minsk a seaside town, put his filthy hand to this article. In any case, the "trademark" can be determined without any mistakes: the chief role was played by the American corrupt scribblers who, day in and day out, foment war hysteria, propagandize aggression and war and the mass lynching of common people. This whole warmongering drivel reeks of the misanthropic policy of the Pentagon and the State Department.

Were the Michigan Daily provocateurs any more successful than their predecessors from Collier's? Did the American war propagandists succeed this time in enmeshing common people in the web of lies and slander? No, they did not succeed. The operation undertaken by the Michigan newspaper failed ignominiously. Collier's did not take into account the peoples' desire for peace, did not understand that the times have gone when it was possible with impunity to brandish a torch near a barrel of gunpowder. The Michigan Daily provocateurs did not properly assess the ordinary American's common sense.

Mr. D. L. of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where the newspaper is published, sent us a clipping from the Michigan Daily and gave this filthy provocation the assessment it deserves.

"Dear Sirs," D. L. writes, "the newspaper article appended to this letter was published in this form on Tuesday, Jan. 15, on the editorial page of the newspaper Michigan Daily, edited by the students of the University of Michigan under the direction of the Board of Control Over Student Publications.

"Inasmuch as it is presumed that this article is a translation from a Soviet magazine and inasmuch as its content is such that publication of it in the Soviet Union would be regarded as a criminal act liable to punishment under the law (the law regarding incitement to war and sadistic violence), I suspect that the article in question is a deliberate, slanderous attack on the Soviet Union.

"As an American citizen I ask that some kind of protest be voiced against this obvious lie."

You are right, Mr. D. L.! Yes, the filthy provocational forgery of the Michigan Daily is another deliberate, slanderous attack on the Soviet Union.

Hitler once said: "A lie must be such a big lie that no one would think it possible to tell it." The forgery of the Michigan Daily testifies to the fact that American propaganda is trying to operate along the lines of this formula. However, the common people of America, as Mr. D. L.'s letter shows, are cleverer than the provocateurs and their masters think.

World Economy

On International Themes: TO THE DETRIMENT OF JAPANESE INTERESTS. (By B. Vronsky. Izvestia, March 22, p. 4. 700 words. Summary:) Manufacturers, merchants, bankers, economists, trade union and cooperative representatives of the whole world, including Japan—irrespective of their political views and convictions—have expressed a desire to take part in the International Economic Conference. However, the Japanese government has refused passports to those wishing to attend the conference.

The Japanese press notes that participation in the conference is not opposed to Japan's interests, but, on the contrary, corresponds fully to the vital interests of the Japanese state and people.

According to figures cited in the Japanese press, the almost complete cessation of foreign trade with China, the Soviet Union and other countries has led to a crisis in the Japanese economy. As a result of the overproduction of goods in many branches of industry the Japanese government is ordering the reduction of production.

Hokkaido Shimbun admits in an editorial that Hokkaido Island is closely linked economically with the Soviet Union and that difficulties of supplying coal and timber to the island would be considerably reduced if trade relations were normalized between Japan and the Soviet Union.

According to the newspaper Yomiuri, Okazaki stated that before passports were issued the government had to study the question of the conference and turned to Ridgway's staff for consultations on this matter. This statement alone shows whose "advice" guided the Japanese government when it refused passports to Japanese who wished to attend the International Economic Conference.

The Tokyo Times states that the American authorities like to expatiate about how "Japan is a democratic country. But the authoritarian principle is clearly seen even on the question of participation in the International Economic Conference." Many organs of the Japanese press stress that the Yoshida government is acting contrary to the Japanese peoples' vital interests, against the economic independence of Japan.

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DOMESTIC

The session criticized the work of Armenian Republic Council of Ministers' Administration on Affairs of the Arts and the board of the republic Writers' Union.

Those who spoke noted especially the lag in theater criticism, which sometimes disorients the dramatists.

Miscellany

RESCUE OF SEAL HUNTERS. (Pravda, March 25, p. 4. Complete text:) Riga—On March 16 Juhan and August Besik, father and son, left the Soviet Partisan Collective Farm on Kihnu Island to go seal hunting. While they were hunting the ice broke away from shore and the hunters found themselves in the open sea. Aircraft flew out in search of them, and the icebreaker "Ilya Muromets" put out to sea. The hunters were found on an ice floe in the Gulf of Riga on March 22 and were taken on board the icebreaker. The "Ilya Muromets" brought the rescued Estonian hunters to the port of Riga on the evening of March 24.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

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Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.